Nippon Times

No. 16,582 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 25 Sen

EQUAL RIGHTS DEMANDED BY PAN-ARAB COUNTRIES

Want Same Treatment Given Them as Accorded to Latin-American Nations

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 15.—Another haranguing voice to the thorny issue of the regional security system as proposed by the Latin-Americans and charged as "subversive" by Australian Minister for External Affairs Herbert Evatt yesterday was added to the United Nations Conference struggles today, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

The spokesman for the Pan-Arab League declared today that the countries signatory to the Cairo Declaration would demand the same right as those accorded to the Latin American countries. "If their system is recognized in the United Nations charter and they are given authority to settle disputes without recourse to the Security Council then the nations of the Pan-Arabic League will also demand the same right," he said.

He added, "If solution is reached in the problem of the inter-American system, the same problem lies also with the 'big-five' in regard to their own regional organization."

Meanwhile, the conferees studied the ticklish problem of regional security arrangements nearly three hours today and than arranged for further discussion with the Latin-Americans.

High officials at the conference admitted today that bigger stakes of the entire conference are at issue in the current crisis over the future relationship of the inter-American regional system to the new world organization. Conference leaders had not anticipated the serious difficulties over the regional arrangements.

It was also reported that Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, will leave San Francisco tonight. This leaves Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, as the only remaining "big-five" foreign minister as Vyacheslav Molotov, T. V. Soong, and Anthony Eden have already left.

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the U.S., is now heading the British delegation following the return of Eden.

Another San Francisco report said that Stettinius has proposed the drafting of an international Bill of Rights based on the four freedoms and this will become the first task of the United Nations.

It was also disclosed that Stettinius is scheduled to meet the representatives of Cuba, Mexico, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Bolivia, Uruguay, Venezuela and Brazil for he has prepared for their consideration a proposal embodying the American idea of how a regional pact such as the Act of Chapultepec should be brought into the framework of the world security organization.

Canadian Premier Leaves S.F.

Domei

LISBON, May 15.—Canadian Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King left San Francisco for Ottawa this afternoon to enter the campaign for the Canadian general election, according to a San Francisco dispatch. Before leaving, he said, "I look forward with confidence to the success of the conference." Senator J. H. King will not lead the Canadian delegation, the report added.

Molotov Back in Moscow

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 15.—The Moscow radio today announced that Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar and Soviet representative to the United Nations Conference, arrived in Moscow from San Francisco yesterday.

Eden Leaving Washington

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 15.—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is expected to fly home from Washington today, according to a report from that city.

Soong Seeks More U.S. Aid

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 15.—Dr. T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, after calling at the White House today told reporters that he discussed continued Lend-Lease aid to Chungking with the President, according to a Washington report.

Eisenhower in London

Domei

LISBON, May 15.—General Dwight Eisenhower and General Omar Bradley arrived in London today having flown from Germany to England, according to a London dispatch.

Britishers Are Told Further Reduction In Foods Inevitable

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 15.—Britain, already on a very restricted diet, will have to make still more economies to help ease the world shortage of food, Colonel J. J. Llewellin, British Minister of Food, told a press conference today, according to a London dispatch. Llewellin who recently returned from talks in Washington with the United States and Canadian Governments said he is now discussing with his colleagues "How economies which are, I fear inevitable, can be secured with the least inconvenience to the consumer. It is at the end of the war for years or so afterwards that there is the greatest difficulty." Llewellin added that he would make a full statement on the position shortly.

AFRICAN MANDATE ISSUE IS OPPOSED BY FRASER

New Zealand Premier Says New Trusteeship Council Can Settle Problem

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 15.—Prime Minister of New Zealand and Chairman of the Trusteeship Committee Peter Fraser announced at a press conference today that he would "rule out" any discussion on the Southwest African mandate, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

He asserted it could be left for settlement and decision by the new Trusteeship Council which would be established as part of the new world organization. Fraser added there was a difference of opinion on how far the trusteeship should extend, but found no difference as to the necessity of the Trusteeship Council or as to the mandates under the League of Nations or territories of enemy nations.

Fraser also revealed that Palestine has been ruled out of the topic of discussion at the conference for he stated that countries represented at the conference should guard against prejudicing the stand of Palestine.

Fraser declared: "No Power wants to order the situation of any mandate without the consent of the people directly concerned." He added that he had received several documents regarding the stand of Palestine to be protected at the conference.

According to the Associated Press, Dr. Goldman, representative of the Jewish Agency for Palestine at the League of Nations, said that a majority of the world's Jewish organizations have spurned any move by the Arab League to reorganize Palestine as an Arab state. He said that they voiced prejudice to Jewish desire to gain that country as a free Jewish homeland.

Goldman is a member of the Committee, which is presenting to the Conference, the wishes of seven of the world's largest Jewish group. He told the news conference, that the Jews wished to protect the mandates under which Palestine was ruled during the life of the old League of Nations.

Goldman said that he was speaking for the following organizations for Palestine: The World Jewish Congress, American Jewish Congress, Four Deputies of British Jews, Canadian Jewish Congress, and the Central Jewish Committee of Argentina.

Meanwhile, Jan Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, said his country was taking a strong line against the proposals of the existing form of administration in the mandated territories.

The Prime Minister speaking at a session of the Technical Committee on the trusteeship question pointed out that Southwest Africa has been administered as an integral part of the Union and claimed that any proposal to alter the mandate without South Africa's agreement would be regarded as a breach of faith and would lead to a state of political uncertainty that would unsettle the people and be detrimental to the South African's administrations.

Favors Repealing Johnson Act

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 15.—President Truman at a press interview today said that in connection with nations which wish to borrow money, the Johnson Act should be repealed, according to a Washington report. This Act prohibits the loan of any money to nations which have not paid their debts to the United States Government during the First World War.

TRUMAN EXPRESSES WISH TO HOLD 'BIG 3' PARLEY

Washington Circles Believe Final Initiative Rests With Soviet Premier

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 15.—President Truman in a meeting with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden yesterday expressed a desire for an early meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, according to a Washington report.

At a press conference later on, Truman again reiterated his same statement of holding a "Big Three" meeting.

Best informed quarters in Washington said that the final initiative for the calling of an early meeting of the "Big Three" now rests with Marshal Stalin. It is thought that the meeting would be in Europe, but it is still doubtful if the Soviet Premier can be persuaded to travel far from Russia.

Official quarters feel that a consultation between the "Big Four" in the near future is desirable in order to make concrete plans for dealing with Germany.

In particular, they state that France wants official confirmation of the French zone of occupation to which it is understood that the "Big Three" have already agreed. Furthermore, they declared that France is also interested in the use of German war prisoners and citizens to reconstruct devastated France.

When reporters asked him how Germany should make reparations for losses in the war, the President explained that the first concern of the United States Government is the task of insuring against Japanese or German rearmament.

Among other things, Truman said that he and General Dwight Eisenhower had agreed that a free press should prevail in Germany "in a manner consistent with military security." He reversed the statement by Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, which last week said that Allied newspapers and magazines would be barred from circulating in Germany.

The President declared that the Government will take whatever steps as are necessary to end the anthracite mine work stoppage now in its third week.

Moreover, Truman stated that he was opposed to any reduction in taxes until after Japan has been defeated.

Hopes 'Big 3' Meet

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 15.—Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that there will be no formal celebrations in Britain until Japan has been defeated, according to a London report.

When asked if a conference between himself, President Truman and Premier Stalin was contemplated in the near future, he replied: "I devoutly hope so. It would be very odd if such a long fierce war ended without any settlement even among the victors."

There was no further reply when a member asked: "Do you realize how delighted the nation would be if the place of such a conference were London?"

Demands France's Participation

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 15.—President General De Gaulle will officially demand France's participaton in the next "Big Three' meeting when and if there is one and the request will be made through diplomatic channels, according to a United Press report from Paris today.

Meanwhile, Reuter's special correspondent in Paris said that De Gaulle at tomorrow's Victory Day assembly is expected to refer to plans for self-government and treatment of Germany. The correspondent furthermore stated that the French President would probably put claims for a equal footing at any future meetings of the British, Soviet and American Governments.

GOERING ON FIRST LIST

Name Placed as War Criminal in Nov. 1944, Commission Reveals

Domei

LISBON, May 15.—Hermann Goering's name was placed on the first list of persons charged with war crimes, the United Nations War Crimes Commission announced tonight, according to a London dispatch.

The announcement said: "With reference to recent discussions in the press, the United Nations War Crimes Commission desires to state that Hermann Goering's name was placed in November, 1944 on the first list of persons charged with war crimes which was adopted by the Commission."

Earlier in the week, various British papers had charged that the handling of Goering was too lenient and the paper Izvestia had demanded immediate execution.

TARAKAN ENEMY FOILED

Invaders' Plans, Supplies Disrupted By Japanese Shock Attacks

By M. MURAKAWA and Y. YOSHIDA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHWESTERN BASE, May 16.—The enemy, scheming to attack the airfield, reservoir and oilfield areas in the Tarakan sector, has been sending out small groups of soldiers as scouting expeditions. On each occasion these scouting parties, after being allowed to approach the Japanese positions, have been pounded severely.

The Japanese, by carrying out repeated night shock attacks, have succeeded in obstructing the enemy's supply routes and in shattering his attack plans. Enemy losses have piled up and since May 11 the situation here has been at a stalemate. The enemy has been unable to repair the oilfields or to use the airfields.

The activity of the shock attack units in the vicinity of the airfield in particular is brisk. Many closing-in attacks were carried out on the night of May 12, in which over 142 enemy soldiers were killed or wounded and large numbers of camps and supply dumps blasted and set ablaze, while in the neighborhood of the enemy positions and billets, a wild hue and cry was raised by the confusion and terror caused by these raids electric lights blazing out in many places.

DISPUTE OVER TRIESTE SHOWS NO IMPROVEMENT

Tito Will Be Asked by Britain Or U.S. to Withdraw Yugoslav Forces

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 15.—The dispute over the Yugoslav occupation of Trieste which has presented Europe with its first postwar settlement problem was no nearer to solution this afternoon, according to reports reaching here.

No request to withdraw from Trieste has yet been officially transmitted to Marshal Tito either by the British or United States Governments, but a note to this effect has been prepared and will be handed to the Marshal in Belgrade, declared Jon Kimche, Reuters military correspondent, today from London.

Kimche believed that Field Marshal Alexander had settled this question in one of his earlier visits to Tito in Belgrade and that Tito will be asked to adhere to this agreement.

This demarcation line, he said, leaves the greater part of Istria and the disputed province of Venezia Giulia (northeastern Italy) and also the Austrian province of Carinthia under Field Marshal Alexander's command. Fiume is left to Yugoslav occupation.

Meanwhile, it is reported that Yugoslav circles in London say that a delicate situation will arise if the Yugoslav forces are asked to withdraw from Trieste. They also point to the military difficulties of Marshal Tito who is still engaged with hostile Germans in northern and northeastern Yugoslavia. They are also sceptical about the possibility of Yugoslav occupation troops agreeing to serve under Alexander's command.

Kimche said that the whole affair is deeply regretted in London where it is emphasized there is no ill will towards Yugoslavia nor automatic support for the Italian case. What is feared, however, is that the Trieste affair may become a general precedent for occupation forces staying on territory they had taken in the course of the war.

This would include the question of occupied areas in Germany and Austria where considerable adjustments will be necessary in the present line-up to establish actual zones of occupation which has been agreed between the four main occupying powers.

Kimche claimed that it is this bigger issue that compelled the British and United States governments to take a firm stand over Trieste. Any loosening up at this stage would open the door to a flood of demands for the revision of the inter-Allied agreements arrived at.

Reports Held Exaggerated

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 15.—A British spokesman today labelled as "exaggerated" reports published in London that Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia had been ordered peremptorily to withdraw his troops from Istria and the Adriatic port of Trieste, according to a London dispatch.

Britain and the United States hold that Trieste would remain under Allied control until the peace conference settled its status, he said and added that this policy had been communicated to the Yugoslav Government through envoys at Belgrade in an atmosphere of frankness and friendship. He claimed that there was no question of a crisis or of an ultimatum.

The British spokesman issued his statement after the publication of stories in London newspapers suggesting affairs might take a serious turn.

The London Daily Mail said that Britain and the Unitd States had formally asked Tito to withdraw all forces from the Adriatic port and from Istria. The Daily Herald reported a British cruiser and two destroyers had arrived there and that the Italian Government of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi has hinted it is ready to resign if Trieste remains under Yugoslav control.

Churchill Non-Committal

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 15.—Prime Minister Churchill refused to commit himself definitely in the Commons today on the question of whether Hitler is dead, according to a London dispatch. Asked whether the death had been established "beyond all shadow of doubt," Churchill said he knew no more "than any other member who reads the newspaper".

2 ENEMY SUBMARINES SUNK

Attacked by Japanese Planes in Area East of Java

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN BASE, May 15.—A Japanese Air Unit at 5:30 p.m. on May 10 attacked a large enemy submarine in the area east of Java Island and instantaneously sank it with two bombs.

At about the same time on the following day, another Japanese Air Unit instantaneously sank an enemy submarine cruising northward in the waters east of Java.

IRISH JOURNAL ASSAILS CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT

Avers Prime Minister Went 'A Little Too Far' in Criticizing Eire

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 15.—The Irish Times commenting this morning on Prime Minister Winston Churchill's broadcast on Sunday night believed "he went just a little too far" and claimed his remarks as regards to Eire were an "overstatement," according to a Dublin dispatch.

"Churchill was fully entitled in speaking to his people in the first glowing flush of victory to criticize the attitude of the Irish Government," the paper said, "nevertheless, we have an uneasy feeling that possibly he went just a little too far."

The Irish Times leader believed that Churchill's suggestion that De Valera's Government spent its time during the war "in frolics with the Germans and Japanese" was, to say the least of it, a "slight overstatement."

The paper added that while it was always against neutrality it was convinced that no citizen of Eire, not even De Valera himself, ever was neutral in the strict sense of the word. "If the country had been dealing with any other great power in the world its neutrality would not have been worth a half hour's purchase, but everybody including Churchill knows perfectly well that taken by and large Ireland's neutrality was always benevolent in respect of the United Nations," the paper said.

The paper recalled that the Irish army throughout the war worked in fairly close cooperation with the British General Staff. "All arms and munitions that were needed to transform our army from a negligible quantity into a highly efficient fighting force were supplied from British sources. Representatives of Axis power in Dublin might as well have been in an internment camp and we have a shrewd idea that this fact is not unsuspected in London and Washington."

Countering the British criticisms of Prime Minister De Valera's visit to the German Ministry in condolence of Hitler's death, the paper explained: "De Valera's official call to condole with the German Minister on the death of Adolf Hitler was diplomatically correct just as from the broader point of view of Ireland's relations it was a first-class blunder."

BATTLE FOR NAHA RAGES ON MAIN OKINAWA ISLE

Part of Right Wing of American Forces Penetrates Suburbs of Capital

By Courtesy of the Press Section

After smashing about two divisions of U.S. invasion troops, the Imperial Japanese Forces, firmly holding their positions on the southern front of the main Okinawa Island are continuing their bleeding operations. The remaining four division of enemy troops, meanwhile, are stubbornly repeating their assaults on the firing line by relying on their material superiority.

In the eastern coastal area of the island, the right wing of the Japanese Garrison Forces is frustrating every enemy attempt to penetrate the Japanese positions.

In the central area of the southern front, the enemy troops are gradually infiltrating into our lines at the hilly sector north of Tairamachi, north of Shiishi, as well as north of Makabi.

Northwest of Naha, a severe fight is now raging in the area in front of Asato. Trying to effect a breakthrough into the Naha area, the U.S invasion troops under cover of a fleet bombardment are now launching stubborn assaults, but the Japanese are crushing the enemy everywhere in counterattacks.

In the waters west of Naha, a U.S. fleet consisting of two battleships, two cruisers, and five destroyers are attempting to assist the invasion troops.

Meanwhile, the Japanese troops in the Nago Bay area, in cooperation with the Japanese residents, are inflicting tremendous losses on the invaders in the sector in the vicinity of Taniodake.

Enter Naha Suburbs

By I. INOUE
Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN SOUTH, May 16.—About 4,000 to 5,000 enemy troops on the main front in Okinawa launched a concentrated attack on May 14 against the main Japanese positions. However the Japanese Garrison is continuing to hold its positions firmly by inflicting heavy losses on the attackers in "bleeding" operations.

At midnight on May 13, Japanese Units in the Tenku area killed or wounded many enemy troops, throwing the invaders into confusion.

Along the entire front, the enemy attacked three times yesterday under cover of furious gunfire, and the bloodiest struggles developed there. About 200 troops of the enemy's right wing with some 10 tanks in the lead penetrated the suburbs of Naha on the evening of the same day. Meanwhile, east of Takushi, northwest of Shuri, the Japanese officers and men subjected the enemy to fierce counterattacks.

The enemy surface craft operating off Katena about 6 p.m. yesterday included two battleships, four cruisers, eight destroyers, 57 transports and some 90 other small vessels. In Nakagusuku Bay, one battleship, two cruisers, two destroyers and 11 landing barges were visible. In the waters off Itoman three destroyers and three mine-sweepers were plying, while in the Minatogawa area one cruiser and two destroyers were sighted.

Taking advantage of the lulls between Japanese attacks, groups of enemy warships off Katena have been frantically landing materials and arms on the island. Meanwhile, a part of the enemy reinforcement forces, including two aircraft carriers, two battleships and others which appeared off Itoman on May 10, seems to have been deployed to the Kerama area and the remainders to the sea off Katena.

Enemy Airfields Bombed

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, May 14.—Japanese Air Units raided the North and Central airfields on the main Okinawa Island from last night to this morning, blasting and setting ablaze several places.

Other Japanese Air Units made a surprise attack on an enemy convoy which was navigating west of the island and inflicted damage on one large transport, one destroyer and several warships of unidentified category. The Japanese Air Units also attacked the landing places of the enemy on the island.

The number of enemy planes that came raiding the Ryukyu Islands on May 14 totaled only about 100.

U.S. Removes Prisoners

Domei

LISBON, May 15.—About 7,500 American and British war prisoners who have been set free within German territory were taken out of German territory by the American and British air force today. Of these prisoners 3,000 were carried by 100 flying fortresses and others by Lancaster planes of the British air force.

Foreign Minister Togo Makes Report to Throne On Diplomatic Affairs

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 2 p.m. on Tuesday after the Cabinet meeting and was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor. Foreign Minister Togo respectfully submitted reports concerning the current diplomatic affairs to the Throne.

German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer was asked to call at Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo's official residence at 4 p.m. Tuesday, and he was informed of measures to be taken by Japan against the German Embassy here following the new situation in Europe.

NIMITZ ADMITS U.S. MEN ON OKINAWA NAILED DOWN

Marines Advancing Toward Naha Being Subjected to Withering Japanese Fire

Domei

LISBON, May 14.—Nimitz's headquarters from Guam today announced that the American army in southern Okinawa was being virtually nailed down by the Japanese trench mortar sharpshooters and artillery soldiers. The following is the announcement:

1. The Sixth Division of the Marine Corps which was advancing toward north Naha encountered the Japanese Land and Sea Units attempting a landing to the north of Asa River on the night of May 13 and engaged in fighting with them. The marines in this locality are at present under fierce Japanese firing but have reached the wide and muddy shoals of Asa Canyon.

2. The 70th Division made an attack on "Chocolate Drop" Hills, approximately 1,300 meters northeast of Shuri, but under a barrage of trench mortar firing on these hills by the Japanese Army, the advance of the American tanks, armored with flame throwers and 75 millimeter guns, was impeded.

3. The Japanese attempted to annihilate a unit infilterating to the west in the area near Shuri where the 1st division of the Marine Corps and the 77th division are to contact each other but were repulsed by the 1st division of the marine corps in the Ko locality.

4. Embittered fighting is going on day and night in the eastern section of the Japanese position.

In this area, it is told the soldiers of the 77th division suddenly came face to face with a forest that they could not place in their memory but on closer observation it was found that it was a Japanese tank unit that had crept up to within a 100 meters of the American tank positions.

5. Japanese anti-tank units are active here with the members carrying bombs on their backs and, protected by 47 millimeter guns placed at strategical points, are aiming at the American tanks.

2 ENEMY BOMBERS DOWNED

Two Martin escort bombers appeared over the sea west of Nagasaki Prefecture at about 10 a.m. on Tuesday. They were about to attack fishing boats when they were shot down by Japanese A.A. gun fire. The Martin escort bombers, singly or in twos, have recently been appearing over the sea between the Chosen Strait and western Kyushu, apparently with the aim of disrupting communications.

TAICHU, SHINCHIKU RAIDED

Domei

TAIHOKU, May 15.—A formation of some 90 bombers based in the Philippines principally attacked the Shinchiku area while part of the raiders bombed and strafed the military establishments at Taichu as well as Shinchiku City and its vicinity.

Meanwhile, two B-24's appeared over Taihoku and dropped some bombs. As to damage suffered on our side, investigations are under way.

Balik Papan Raiders Repulsed

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, May 15.—About 25 four-motored enemy planes raided Balik Papan yesterday morning. The enemy planes were repulsed by the Japanese Garrison Force.

END OF TRI-POWER PACT IS ANNOUNCED BY JAPAN

Nippon-Germany-Italy Treaties, Others Deemed No Longer Effective

The fact that the Japanese Government deems that the treaties existing between Japan and Germany and other European Powers have ceased to become effective owing to Germany's unconditional surrender and other recent developments in Europe, was announced yesterday by the Foreign Office spokesman in an official statement. Text of the statement follows:

"Owing to the unconditional surrender of Germany and other recent developments in Europe, the Tripartite Accord between Japan, Germany, and Italy concluded on December 11th, 1941, the Tripartite Pact between Japan, Germany and Italy concluded on September 27th, 1940, and various other relevant agreements providing for special collaboration as between Japan and Germany and other European Powers are deemed to have ceased to be effective."

Togo Makes Report

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo submitted to Tuesday's Cabinet meeting a report concerning the voidance of treaties existing between Japan and Germany and other European countries. The meeting was held at the Prime Minister's official residence at 10 a.m. and was attended by all Cabinet members.

Foreign Minister Togo's report was approved and this was followed by an explanation of Lieutenant General Tsukizo Akinaga, Director-General of the Coordinated Planning Board, with regard to the readjustment of structures pertaining to the reconstruction of raid-damaged regions and relief for air raid victims. This too was approved. The meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

List of Pacts Given

Regarding the voidance of the treaties existing between Japan and Germany and other European Powers as was announced by the Foreign Office spokesman at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, it is recalled that in a press interview on May 6, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo definitely declared, in connection with Heinrich Himmler's peace proposals to the United States and Britain and the intention of the new Fuehrer, Karl Doenitz, to carry on war with the Soviet Union, as well as the consequent policy of the Japanese Government toward Germany, that "It must thus be said that if such a situation is confirmed it would be natural for Japan to retain freedom of action with a new viewpoint in respect to the Tripartite Pact and various other political agreements between Japan and Germany."

Subsequently, the situation in Europe developed into such a state that Germany surrendered unconditionally to the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union and, as a result, all of Germany's territory has been placed under the military administration of the three Powers. Moreover, the Italian Social Republic has ceased to exist.

The list of pacts, accords and protocols concluded between Japan and Germany and other European countries, which are recognized to have ceased to be effective, follow:

1. Political:
   - (a) Tripartite Pact between Japan, Germany and Italy concluded on September 27, 1940.
   - (b) Japan-Germany-Italy Accord concluded on December 11, 1941.
2. Economic:
   - (a) Japan-Germany Accord concerning Economic Cooperation concluded on January 20, 1943.
   - (b) Japan-Italy Accord concerning Economic Cooperation concluded on January 20, 1943.
3. Cultural:
   - (a) Japan-Hungary Accord concerning Friendly and Cultural Cooperation concluded on November 15, 1938.
   - (b) Japan-Germany Accord concerning Cultural Cooperation concluded on November 25, 1938.
   - (c) Japan-Italy Accord concerning Cultural Cooperation concluded on March 23, 1939.
   - (d) Japan-Bulgaria Pact concerning Friendly and Cultural Cooperation concluded on February 21, 1943.
4. Anti-Communist:
   - (a) Anti-Comintern Accord concluded on November 25, 1936.
   - (b) Protocol between Japan, Italy and Germany concluded on November 6, 1937.
   - (c) Protocol concerning the Extension of the Validity of the Anti-Comintern Accord concluded on November 25, 1941.

Tani Reaches Tokyo

Masayuki Tani, Ambassador to the National Government of China, arrived in Tokyo by air on Tuesday afternoon to confer with the Government authorities on important business affairs.

第三種郵便物認可 昭和十二年十二月二十七日

WARSAW REGIME DECIDES TO OCCUPY REICH AREA

Sending Troops Regardless of Consent or Non-Approval Of Anglo-Americans

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 14.—The Polish Provisional Government at Warsaw, desiring a Polish participation in the occupation of Germany, has decided to wedge in on the occupation regardless of consent or non-consent of the Anglo-Americans and is reported to have reached the decision to send 1,000 Polish soldiers immediately to Frankfurt-on-the-Oder today, according to a Moscow dispatch.

Soviets Back Poland

Commenting on the Polish question which has been brought to a complete deadlock, the Mainichi, in an article on the current topic, said "The character which the Polish regime will assume will seriously affect whether the Soviet Union as well as the United States and Great Britain will nullify the enormous sum and material sacrifices they have made in the present war or they will succeed in forming a strong foundation on which they build future security and development."

"What the Soviet Union is most interested in is the establishment of socialistic principle for herself," the article continued. "She desires to place herself, as a big and only socialistic country in the world, on a firm and immovable foundation, possessing a big production power."

The article further runs as follows:

"What the Soviet Union seeks for is the establishment of an international security which will enable her to devote herself to the building of a socialistic country for herself.

Fears International Isolation

"The Soviet Union, accordingly, fears most of all an international isolation. She is afraid of an encirclement iron ring formed around her by the so-called capitalistic nations. This fact remains unchanged despite the change brought about by the war in Europe.

"It is difficult to maintain the existence of the country, without promptly restoring internal production power. The Soviet Union's desire to devote herself to the restoration of the country, forces her to seek for the guarantee for an international peace. Herein lies the reason for the Soviet Union's participation in the world security conference.

"The Soviet Union supported the establishment of pro-Soviet regimes in Rumania, Bulgaria, Finland, and Yugoslavia. She concluded a treaty of mutual assistance with Czechoslovakia. Thus, she is steadily trying to wipe out British and American influence from these countries.

"It is proper to interprete these Soviet actions that in taking these steps the Soviet Union is actuated by removing menaces that may possibly grow around country rather than trying to bolshevizing Europe.

Wants Poland Secure

"The Polish question shows a part of the Soviet foreign policy along that line. In the light of the past history it is absolutely necessary for the Soviet Union that Poland is secure and a reliable country for her. What the Soviet Union hopes is that Poland should form a protective wall against her formidable enemy, Germany. Moreover, it is blood and bullets of the Soviet people that have emancipated Poland from Germany. It is hardly possible for the Soviet Union to agree to the United States and Great Britain who want the establishment in Poland of a regime on a broader democratic foundation.

"The Polish question is also very important for Great Britain. England declared war against Germany when the latter advanced the army into Poland. In the last five years Britain fought for Poland in Europe. As the result Britain has squandered her overseas capital and lost international influence. The spread of Soviet influence in Europe will inevitably result in the decline of British influence and prestige. In place of Germany, Britain's old enemy, Britain faces a formidable country, the Soviet Union, with whom she does not agree substantially.

"We do not expect that the United Nations Conference in San Francisco will break down over the Polish question. It is possible that some compromise will be made somehow. Compromise is, after all, compromise and the cause of calamity remains unsolved."

Soviets, Finns Sign Trade Pact

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 15. — The Soviet Union and Finland have signed a trade agreement providing for the exchange of goods valued at £4,250,000, according to a Moscow report. Finland will send to Russia timber and paper in return for cereals, salt and raw materials.

CORRECTION

Yesterday's article which said President Truman had nominated Raymond Henry Norweb to be Ambassador to Chungking should have read Ambassador to Cuba.

Americans Detaining Ambassador Oshima, 130 Other Japanese

Domei

ZURICH, May 15.—"The Japanese Ambassador to Germany, Lieutenant General Hiroshi Oshima, and 130 other Japanese are now detained by the American 7th Army," the American 7th Army Headquarters announced today, according to a Paris dispatch. The announcement added that the Japanese were receiving protection as members of a diplomatic delegation.

RECONSTRUCTION WORK BEGUN BY THREE POWERS

Europe Divided Into Two Blocs Under Russian, Anglo-American Control

By a Domei Staff Correspondent

ZURICH, May 15.—The German collapse has focused attention on the political and economic reconstruction of Europe which would practically be divided into two blocs, namely the eastern under the Russian and the western under the Anglo-American leaderships bordering on a demarcation line in mid-Germany. The three Powers will endeavor to realize as earliest as possible an economic revival and social stabilization in the liberated or occupied areas in each its own sphere cooperating with the local authorities and the inhabitants, but there may naturally be differences relating to the economic and social policy between the blocs under the Russian and Anglo-American leaderships.

Anglo-America will primarily make an effort to secure social stabilization along the west European type of democracy through economic reconstruction in the liberated or occupied areas, leaving each country a relatively wide action, while the Russians will promote economic reconstruction in the countries under the Soviet sphere principally by utilizing their resources for the reconstruction of war-torn Russian economy and the strengthening of its defense power, and will exercise at the same time a stricter control on the social and political economic structure in each of the areas standing on the Russian socialistic viewpoint. Those differences will especially clearly appear in the postwar disposal of occupied Germany.

The results of the three Powers' occupying policy would be interesting as it may be one of the elements to decide the future political and economic relations between the Anglo-Americans and the Russians. It is expected generally that the Anglo-Americans especially Britain who has the greatest interest in the political and social stabilization of Europe would endeavor a rapid reconstruction of western European countries including Germany which would make some revisions necessary in the Anglo-American policy relating to occupied Germany. The drastic American attitude toward defeated Germany represented in the Morgenthau Plan is opined to be considerably lightened.

The immediate means necessary for the European revival are firstly, to secure food other than the daily necessities supply; secondly, to restore railway and other communications; thirdly, to supply materials necessary to realize the former two measures, especially coal and textile raw materials. Besides goods and raw material imports from America are needed for securing goods other than the daily necessities supply to restore each European country's own agriculture and the consumers' goods manufacturing industry to a greater extent as early as possible where the Anglo-Americans must utilize the German agricultural and industrial capacity notwithstanding her postwar political destiny.

The consumption goods manufacturing industry is expected to resume work progressively when the raw materials and fuel supply problems will be solved. Regarding postwar German economic reconstruction it is interesting that the German ex-Government under Admiral Doenitz wished prior to the capitulation of the German people many times to cooperate with the Anglo-American authorities in restoring railway communications and preventing hunger which was especially stressed in Munitions Minister Albert Speer's speech through the Danish radio on May 3. Among the raw materials to be immediately produced in conquered Germany, coal seems most important.

It is reported that the German coal fields' war damages are relatively small except on ground establishments and they are supplying already some quantities of coal to the Allied forces or neighboring countries. The Saar coal basin stands now under French Administration with Anglo-American approval, while the Silesian coal mines are working to a considerable extent under Polish control. France demands regaining the whole Saar coal fields notwithstanding that Saar is in the district of political destiny. The disposal of the Ruhr coal basin is not yet decided but is expected generally to be placed under the Anglo-American-French international control resuming work as early as possible.

RECONSTRUCTION WORK BEGINS IN SOVIET UNION

Speedy Restoration of Manufacturing and Mining Industries Planned

The Soviet Union is launching out on a large-scale postwar reconstruction program and speedily restoring her manufacturing and mining industries, according to a May 11 Stockholm dispatch to the Mainichi, which gives the following account of the reconstruction program.

After five years and eight months the European War has ended. The center of attention concerning Europe shifted to political matters with the Soviet Union playing the leading role—the focus of attention being drawn on the future moves of the Soviet Union and on where the Soviet Union will concentrate her attention. One of the answers to this is to be seen in the problem of Soviet domestic reconstruction.

The struggle between Germany and the Soviet Union, the like of which has never been recorded in history, has scorched western Russia, the Ukraine, the banks of the Volga River and even the central part of the Caucasus, even to the last tree and blade of grass. The results of the triple Five-Year Plan were reduced completely. The Soviet Government, as is well known, effected the quick removal of the Soviet heavy industries to the East and the establishment of new industrial areas, thereby maintaining the fighting power of the Soviet forces. With the progression of the war, they promoted their production and economic power.

Voices Being Raised

Already voices are being raised high in the Soviet Union for domestic reconstruction and restoration. They are aiming for a construction goal higher than that before the war. The direction in which the Soviet Union is heading since the ending of the European War may be seen in the recently oft-reported $70,000,000,000 loan from the United States, the unprecedented budget for the new fiscal year as announced in March, and the introduction of a new domestic reconstruction information program through daily papers and the radio.

Britain and the United States can be seen to be trying out a type of political business arrangement by assisting the Soviet reconstruction program materially. Therefore, the Soviet domestic reconstruction program becomes a matter not limited to the borders of the Soviet Union, but assumes an important nature connected with the international political field. A recent issue of the British journal Economist under the heading, "The Reconstruction of Russia" has the following to say in this connection, basing the article on various reports concerning Soviet domestic reconstruction:

"Dombas, in the Ukraine, which was the only coal-mining and heavy-industrial area in the Soviet Union, was in the hands of the German forces for about a year and a half after the outbreak of the war. In February 1943, when the Soviet forces reoccupied Dombas, they found nothing left but a muddy swamp. When they retreated, the German forces broke the ice and blew up the dams, swamping the entire Dombas area with muddy water. This muddy water is reported to have amounted to 350,000,000 cubic meters at that time, with a million cubic meters more flooding into the area daily.

"After a year 60,000,000 cubic meters of water had been drained away, but the draining did not progress very quickly because of the shortage of drainage pumps in the Soviet Union at that time. Nevertheless, 300 kilometers or 7.5 per cent of the 4,000 kilometers of mine shafts had been drained by last October. They tried hard to bring up the coal output to a third of the prewar production, but failed to achieve this goal.

Swamped With Water

"Krivoy-Rog, famed iron mine center in the Ukraine, suffered the same fate as Dombas, having been swamped with muddy water. Before the war Krivoy-Rog produced from 50 to 60 per cent of the total iron ore output in the Soviet Union. Along with Dombas, Krivoy-Rog was one of the Soviet Union's greatest treasures. Since the restoration of Dombas and Krivoy-Rog is essential to the Soviet Union, the Soviet authorities are throwing themselves into their reconstruction, but are concentrating first on the reconstruction of the facilities on the ground because of a shortage of machinery, electric power and manpower. Laborers are being brought over from the Ural area, and Siberia, while German prisoners of war also are being used.

"Taking over a year, the Soviet Government shifted the metal and base-metal works in the Ukraine into the eastern districts. Right on the heels of the withdrawal of the German forces, the Soviet authorities lost no time in the construction of make-shift factories which are now operating. The Kharkov Engine Works and the factories in Voroshilov have already been reopened. The tractor factory, which was the scene of the fierce German-Soviet struggle in the Stalingrad Battle, has recommenced production. Although production turnoever at these reopened factories is not great, the Kharkov Industrial Planning Committee has announced that the tractor, railway engine and farm equipment production in the Kharkov area during last year amounted to 300,000,000 rubles. Before the war, the production turnover at Kharkov alone amounted to 4,000,000,000 rubles per annum.

"Now let us view the situation in eastern Russia, surrounding the Ural area. A recent report of the Soviet Government say that the industrial output in the Ural area is considerably greater than before the war. Taking the output of compressed steel in 1940 as a unit of 100, the output had been raised to 111 in 1943, an increase of 11 per cent. This is the result of the efforts thrown into the growth of the eastern districts by the Soviet authorities. In this entire area, the production now is from seven to eight times as great as before the war. Taking 100 as the output in 1940, the production in the Sveldlovsk area stands at 790, at 850 in the Nigny-Tagil area, and at 855 in the Kamensk-Uraliski area.

With the expansion of the eastern area, Soviet industrial production, which had shown a downward trend for a time, steadily improved. The Soviet Heavy Industries Commissar declared that last year's industrial production turnover was better than the prewar output, and that some of the factories had already commenced turning out goods for civilian consumption. Recently, the production of agricultural equipment has been stepped up so that this year's tractor output will be double that of prewar years. Electric power, vitally essential to industrial production, is being stepped up to the prewar level by the Soviet authorities who are concentrating on the construction of new electro-generating plants and restoring the plants wrecked by the war.

Wrecked by Soviets

"The famed Dnieprostroy Hydro-electric Generating Plant was wrecked by the Soviet forces themselves, but is being speedily restored. A recent issue of the journal 'Bolshevik' said that the output of the electro-generating plants restored last year was almost equal to the output of the Five-Year Plan. The output seems to have reached from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 kilowatts. There is still a shortage of electric power because the electric power plants in the Ukraine, which produced 90 per cent of the total Soviet output before the war, were wrecked.

"There are two trends marking the direction of Soviet industrial reconstruction. The first trend marks the gradual decrease in the production turnover of the eastern district. The output took a downward trend because the workers, who had been shifted from the Ukraine following the outbreak of hostilities, all showed a strong desire to return to the Ukraine as the war with Germany drew to its close. This must bear strongly on the manpower shortage caused by the war with Germany. The second trend concerns matters pertaining to the change from munitions production to the production of goods for civilian consumption. Since the Soviet Union holds with keeping down the production of materials for civilian production to as low a degree as possible, the problem here is not as great as would be in the United States. However, the people cannot be compelled to endure too many sacrifices in regard to their livelihood after the war. How the Kremlin will solve such problems and how the Soviet Union, which is handling a domestic reconstruction program while facing an intricate international situation, will move, is well worth watching."

Red Army Announces Complete Surrender Of All Reich Forces

Domei

MOSCOW, May 15.—The Red Army Headquarters announced tonight in a 14-word communique that "the reception of surrendered German officers and men on all fronts had been concluded." There was no mention of Field Marshal Ferdinand von Schoerner and Colonel General Otto Woehler, who commanded the German forces which held out in Czechoslovakia after the official surrender.

WANT MERGER WITH SOVIETS

Domei

LISBON, May 15.—Zdenek Fierlinger, new Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia issued on May 15 the following statement, according to a Prague broadcast:

"An autonomous Government has been brought about in the region of Carpatho-Ukraina in Czechoslovakia. At the moment it recognizes the authority of the Czechoslovakian Government. But it has a desire to be incorporated in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Benes Returning to Prague

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 15.—President Edouard Benes of Czechoslovakia will return to Prague tomorrow, the Prague radio announced today.

NECESSARY LEND-LEASE TO BE SUPPLIED BY U.S.

Stettinius Says Scale of Supplies to Allies to Be Determined by Victory Needs

Domei

LISBON, May 15.—Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, said today that the United States lend-lease has been and will be supplied to her allies—be it the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands or other countries—"on the scale which is necessary to achieve final victory" as speedily and effectively as possible and with the least cost in lives, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

He added, however, that the type and quantity of supplies furnished any country will be reviewed and adjusted "in the light of the changing circumstances of the war."

Grew Confirms Reduction

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 15.—"Substantial reductions" are ahead for lend-lease shipments to the Soviet Union, Joseph Grew, acting Secretary of State, said in a statement last night, according to a Washington dispatch.

His statement was issued last night with the explanation that further shipments are to be "justified on the basis of adequate information regarding the essential nature of Soviet military supply requirements.

Grew noted that since 1941 annual supply programs have been carried out, but "in view of the changed military situations, programs of such duration are not now required. Russia is not at war with Japan."

Lend-Lease to Continue

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 15.—Lend-Lease supplies will be continued to the United Kingdom, India, Australia, New Zealand and the British colonies, it was disclosed today by Joseph Grew, Acting Secretary of State, according to a Washington report.

U.S. FINANCE HIT HARD

Government Starts Campaign to Borrow $7 Billion From Citizens

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 15. — The United States Government yesterday began the task of borrowing $7,000,000,000 from its individual citizens, according to a Washington dispatch.

The 7th War Loan Drive lasts from now through June 30, the longest of the campaign to date and it will be the largest bond-selling operation in history, in terms of public participation.

Meanwhile, the Senate Appropriations Committee today approved a $23,603,775,868 navy appropriation bill for the fiscal year of 1946, an increase of $203,273,735 over the figure approved by the House. Among the increases was $180,000,000 for ordnance to be spent between now and July 1.

MORE U-BOATS GIVE UP

50 to 70 Submarines Believed at Sea On VE Day

Domei

LISBON, May 15.—More than half of the German U-boats which were at sea when Germany collapsed have now given themselves up at Allied ports and by this afternoon 37 U-boats had reached Allied ports on both sides of the Atlantic after running up the black flag, according to a London dispatch.

According to yesterday's statement by Sir Max Horton, Commander in Chief of the western approaches, there were not more than 50 to 70 German submarines at sea on VE-day. Some of the remainder may not yet have received their surrender orders, but any suspected of trying to escape to Japan or carry on guerilla warfare on their own will lay themselves open to an all-out attack by Allied naval and air forces.

The report said that earlier estimates placing the German U-boat strength at 200 or 300 vessels presumably included large numbers which had been captured or stranded in Norway, France or German naval bases.

Reveals Czechoslovak Stand

Domei

LISBON, May 14.—"Czechoslovakia is not a satellite of the Soviet Union," declared Hubert Ripka, Czechoslovak State Minister, who stopped over in London on his way back to Prague today through the Board of Information, it is reported by a London dispatch.

Ripka further said, "The Czechoslovak regime will be rebuilt on a practical basis and not on specific ideology. As to heavy industries, wholesale government control is desirable. Regarding Czechoslovak foreign policies, the countries in West Europe are worried that Czechoslovakia may become a satellite of the Soviet Union, but such concern is not based on facts."

U-BOATS FAIL TO BOMB N.Y.

U.S. Army Paper Reveals Incident Happened on Election Day

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 15.—The U.S. Army newspaper Stars and Strips quoted "sources considered reliable" that German submarines tried to bomb New York on Election Day presumably with jet-propelled or rocket-propelled weapons, according to a Paris dispatch.

The paper reported that a bomb was launched from the deck of a German submarine lying off the coast, but fell short or was downed by fighters patrolling as a screen against such projectiles.

The article said that Mitchel Field intelligence officers neither confirmed or denied the attack and Washington officials refused to comment on the matter.

It is recalled that on November 8, day after the election, the army and navy in a joint statement said that a V-bomb attack on the United States was entirely possible. Moreover, in January, Admiral Jonas B. Ingram, commanding the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, said that attacks were possible even probable within 30 or 60 days.

The article quoted "operators" at Mitchel Field as saying the V-bomb fell into the sea. In Washington a navy spokesman said the report was without foundation. He declared that there were reports that a V-bomb landed in Connecticut at election time, but investigations proved it groundless.

INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA URGED BY MRS. PANDIT

Appeals to S.F. Conferees to Take Action in Giving Freedom to Her Country

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 15.—Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, sister of Jawaharlal Nehru, former President of the Indian National Congress, has submitted a memorandum to the United Nations Conference appealing to the conference nations to consider taking steps toward giving independence to India, according to a San Francisco dispatch. The memorandum was distributed to the press by the conference secretariat.

Madame Pandit, who is representing the India League of America and the National Committee for India's Freedom, has been actively lecturing and giving press conferences in San Francisco since the conference opened.

Her memorandum quoted Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov's speech of April 13 in which he declared: "We have at this conference an Indian delegation. But India is not an independent state. We all know that the time will come when the voice of an independent India will be heard too. Nevertheless we share the view held by the British Government which suggested that representatives of India should be granted a seat at this conference—imperfect though her status is."

Madame Pandit declared that this is the opportunity and time for discussing India's independence and pointed out that India was without a national government, a national flag and a national representation or diplomatic exchange in councils of nations except by employees and appointees of the British masters. Moreover, she stated that the voice of Asia is not heard at the conference which has dealt mainly with European problems.

BARES RECONVERSION PLAN

Wallace Says Big Changes Will Not Be Made in U.S. at Present

Domei

LISBON, May 14.—The U.S. Secretary of Commerce, Henry Wallace, clarified yesterday the policy regarding the reconversion of munitions production as follows, according to a Washington dispatch:

"At the present moment, big changes will not be made. Naturally, the various control measures for preventing inflation or securing priorities for munitions will not be effected.

"In order to facilitate the reconversion of American industry, machinery not urgently required at present will be turned over to private industry. Appropriate steps will be taken to solve the unemployment problems that may arise due to reconversion and to prevent an economic crisis."

Gen. Ho Back in Chungking

Domei

CANTON, May 15.—General Ho Ying-chin, Chief of the Chungking Army General Staff, returned to Chungking after having inspected the frontline situation in the western part of Hunan Province, says a Chungking broadcast. General Ho submitted a long report to the plenary session of the central executive and supervisory committees of the Chungking Kuomintang on his inspection of the Chungking frontlines facing the Japanese Forces. His inspection is believed as having much propaganda significance for the United States.

ENEMY MAKES BLUNDER IN BATTLE FOR OKINAWAS

Misjudged Power of Japan's Land-Based Planes, Says Unit Commander

By N. NOMURA

Of the Military Press Corps

MAIN OKINAWA ISLAND, May 13.—Taking advantage of favorable strategical conditions, the Japanese Forces must strike at the enemy around the Okinawa Islands good and hard by blasting tens and thousands of enemy fighting men with each plane, declared a certain unit commander.

The Okinawa aerial warfare is the greatest decisive duel which will mark a new era in the world's history of war. Against the enemy who is challenging Japan as he did in the previous battles for the control of numerous islands in the Pacific area, Japan has unleashed relentless counterattacks, by detailing Special Attack Corps to specific tasks. The enemy is suffering stupendous losses, in spite of his frantic attempts to gain control of the Okinawa Islands by means of mobilizing about 1,000 surface craft. The greater becomes the number of enemy reinforcements the greater will become the enemy sacrifices. Already half of the Okinawa operations has ended, but the Japanese Air Forces are still continuing furious attacks.

In connection with the Okinawa operations, the unit commander said:

"In military operations, the opposing forces often commit strategic mistakes. The side which has committed the greater mistakes will lose and the other side will win. The enemy has apparently made a great mistake in regarding the Okinawa operations as the same as those waged in the Attu and Mariana areas. He has miscalculated Japan's ability to continue air operations for a long stretch of time and he has also committed a big blunder by underestimating the real strength of aircraft when given full play in attacking surface craft.

"In carrying out his previous 'island to island' strategy it was sufficent for the enemy to smash Japan's air force then operating in the theater of war, in order to gain mastery in the air. Because of the distance between Japan and the islands in the Pacific, Japan found it difficult to send reinforcements.

"The enemy made a great mistake in taking it for granted that Japan had her air bases in the South-western Islands," commented the commander, continuing, "When the enemy who was astounded at finding Japanese Air Forces operating from bases in Japan Proper and in Taiwan, he began rather belatedly to bomb the air bases, and was subjected to mass aerial attacks by the Japanese Army and Navy Air Forces which had been biding their time to move out into action. As a result of the relentless Japanese onslaught, the enemy task forces have become greatly depleted. In his desperate attempt to smash Japan's war potential, the enemy repeated air attacks against Japan Proper with his Mariana-based B-29's. However, Japan's aircraft production has not been hampered and plane after plane in succession is being now rushed to the front.

"Japan is in a strategically favorable position because of short commissary lines. From Kyushu and Taiwan to Japan Proper, the distance is only some 600 kilometers which can be easily covered by small aircraft. Japan is able to continue aerial attacks until the the enemy forces are completely annihilated. The enemy apparently under-estimated the strength of aircraft in encounters will surface craft, or over-estimated the strength of large warships. He thought that powerful air forces based on carriers and numerous warships equipped with efficient anti-aircraft guns would easily repulse all the Japanese aircraft. In other words, the enemy estimated his material strength too highly.

"This is not the time to use the aircraft to support ground operations. In attacking groups of enemy surface craft, one plane is able to smash tens and thousands of enemy fighting men manning the warships. Already the enemy has been forced to pay dearly for the Okinawa operations. Due to the stupendous personnel losses, he now finds it difficult to land large numbers of troops, and the loss of bottoms has resulted in a decrease of aircraft activity and ship bombardment. In spite of the tremendous losses, both in personnel and in bottoms, the enemy warships now operating around the Okinawa Island cannot leave the theater of the struggle because they must stick to the area to support the landed forces. The fate of enemy surface craft is just like that of a fish on the hook. As soon as they appear near the Okinawa Island, the Japanese Air Forces are ready to deal staggering blows."

HELPING BRITISH FLEET

Domei

LISBON, May 15.—Norman John Oswald Makin, Australian Navy Minister, speaking in the House of Representatives today announced that Australia is cooperating with the British navy.

His announcement, according to a Canberra dispatch, follows:

"Acting Prime Minister Chifley, myself, and other members of the Cabinet conferred with Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet about the question of adjusting and improving the dockyard equipment at the Sydney Shipbuilding Yard for the British Pacific Fleet.

"The Australian Government definitely promised Admiral Fraser that it would make itself helpful in the work of adjusting dockyard facilities for his fleet."

Boasts British Navy's Role

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 14.—Fleet Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Chief of the British Navy General Staff, declared today that the chief efforts of the British navy would be concentrated against Japan, now that the European War is over, according to a London dispatch. "The 'cease firing' order in Europe, is the signal to the British naval forces to start out for the Far East where a long and difficult fight awaits them," declared Cunningham.

Turner Made Admiral

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 15.—Vice-Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, Commander of the U.S. Amphibious Forces in the Pacific ever since August 1943, has been promoted to a full fledged admiral at the recommendation of President Truman, according to a Washington report.

16,500 Enemy Troops Killed in Battles in West Honan Area

By Y. YANAGIZAWA

Of the Military Press Corps

HONAN FRONT, May 13.—The results obtained in April by the Japanese Forces in campaigns against the enemy at Laohokow and Nanyang, the advance positions for American-Chungking combined operations in western Honan, follow: Enemy bodies found, 16,500; prisoners, 1,473; war trophies: Rifles, 533; Bayonets, 142; Various kinds of firearms, 138; Aircraft downed, 29; and large quantities of ammunition, clothing and foodstuffs.

The Yasuda Bank
Limited
(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)

HEAD OFFICE:
1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Capital Subscribed ¥160,000,000
Reserves 129,400,000

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.
Director and President:
HISOMU SONOBE Esq.
Executive Director:
SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.
Managing Directors:
AISAKU NAKAJIMA, Esq.
TOUJI URABE, Esq.
HIROMITSU TAKEUCHI, Esq.
TOSHIO OTSUKA, Esq.

The Bank is now in command of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities foreign and domestic.

Foreign Business
Tokyo Head Office
Osaka Branch: Koraibashi, Higashi-ku
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku
Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi
Nagoya Branch: Minami-Otsu-dori

The
Sumitomo Bank
Limited

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ..¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 75,100,000

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

Home Offices:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga, Kumamoto, Oita and Kagoshima.

Overseas Offices:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

Yokohama Branch:
Honcho [illegible]
Tel. Honkyoku (2) [illegible]

Tokyo Branch:
Tel.: Marunouchi (23) [illegible]
Marunouchi 1-chome.

PARLIAMENTARY POSTS FILLED BY GOVERNMENT

12 Vice-Ministers, 12 Councilors Named; Imperial Sanction Is Obtained

The appointment of Parliamentary Vice-Ministers and Councilors was announced by the Government on Tuesday following the final decision made by the Cabinet Council on Monday according to its principle of maintaining the system, and Imperial sanction has been obtained.

On Wednesday, the newly appointed Parliamentary Vice-Ministers and Councilors were called to their first meeting by Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki who made an address of instruction.

The Parliamentary Vice-Ministers and Councilors appointed are:

Foreign Office—Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Viscount Jiromaru Ito; Councilor, Soichi Tsuru.

Home Ministry—Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Yoshimichi Kubo; Councilor, Junya Koizumi.

Finance Ministry — Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Sannojo Nakamura; Councilor, Teiichi Nishikawa.

War Ministry—Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Kunitaro Koyama; Councilor, Viscount Tadatsune Ooka.

Navy Ministry—Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Kentaro Ayabe; Councilor, Baron Yoshimizu Kamiyama.

Justice Ministry — Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Tetsutaro Hamano; Councilor, Baron Kin Kuratomi.

Education Ministry—Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Count Sanei Hashimoto; Councilor, Goro Ito.

Welfare Ministry — Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Nobufusa Miyoshi; Councilor, Masami Saito.

Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry — Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Osamu Toyoda; Councilor, Masasaku Nagumo.

Agriculture and Commerce Ministry —Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Kokichi Uyeda; Councilor, Sutesuke Fujimoto.

Munitions Ministry — Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Takeo Noda; Councilor, Takeo Miki.

Transportation and Communications Ministry—Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Giju Manabe; Councilor, Bushiro Hata.

Of the 24 Parliamentary Vice-Ministers and Councilors five were selected from the members of the House of Peers and 19 from the members of the Lower House.

Instructs Regional Chiefs

The importance of selecting able and qualified persons for responsible positions and of strictly enforcing rewards and punishments, was emphasized by Prime Minister Baron Kantaro Suzuki Tuesday afternoon at a meeting of the presidents of the Administrative Councils. The Prime Minister, relating his experiences as the Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station at the time of the great Kanto earthquake, added that he desired the presidents of the Administrative Councils to take expedient measures to meet the emergency requirements.

The attending presidents discussed problems relating to defense, food production, reconstruction of areas affected by air-raids, transportation facilities, and duties of Government officials.

This meeting of the presidents of the Administrative Councils was the first since the formation of the Suzuki Cabinet.

WAR AFFECTS WRITERS

Many Enter Offices, Factories; While Others Evacuate

Many writers, among whom are Toshiro Nagayo, Kazuo Hirotsu, Seiki Mayama, Seikichi Fujimori, Kunio Kishida, Juro Ozaki, Eiji Yoshikawa, Fumio Niwa, Yoji Ishikawa, Tatsuo Hori, Masuji Ibushi, Kyoji Shirai, Toyoo Iwata, Hidenobu Kamiizumi, Einosuke Ito, Chihei Nakamura, and Mrs. Fumiko Hayashi, have evacuated, according to the Tokyo Shimbun.

Some of the younger writers are reported to be working in offices and factories or to be engaged in farming, while others are teaching or doing secretarial work in town offices.

Writers need not necessarily stay in the Metropolis, but their literary service to the general public in the form of some kind of national literature is expected. As yet no such signs are evident. Attempts to make Karuizawa, the gathering place of literati such as Masamune Hakucho, Mrs. Yayoi Nogami, Saisei Muroo, Tatsuo Hori, and others, and Kamakura, where a popular lending library has been opened by writers including Masao Kume, Yasunari Kawabata, Jiro Osaragi, and others, literary centers are noteworthy but not enough.

Among those still in the Metropolis are Yoshio Toyoshima, Masao Ota, Rintaro Hayashi, and Kiyoshi Nao, who is half paralyzed through injuries sustained in the war, while among the soldier-writers now serving at the front are Yasunari Kawabata and Sohachi Yamaoka.

Aiding Asiatic Students

Following the enrolment ceremony for some 40 students from the countries of Greater East Asia on Tuesday at Kyoto Imperial University, the establishment of the Society for the Education of Students from Greater East Asia was decided with a view to according proper education to them. The students will all be accommodated in dormitories.

4 Naval Fliers Return to Base After Spending 18 Days on Lonely Deserted Island in Ryukyus

By T. TOKUTOMI
Of the Military Press Corps

NAVAL AIR BASE, May 14.—The miraculous return of four men of a Naval Bombing Unit to their base in a crude dugout boat after 18 days of harrowing experience on a lonely deserted island of the Ryukyus where they made a forced landing after an attack on an enemy fleet is herewith recounted in graphic detail by one of them, Sub-lieutenant Tometoshi Kato. He says:

"I received the order to make a night attack one day in April on an enemy fleet off Zampa Point which was persistently bombarding the shore. Warrant Officer Tazaka was to accompany me.

"That night one enemy battleship was set aflame and one large transport sunk and all planes started to wing their way to the base. Just as my plane was nearing Iejima, I encountered an enemy deck-borne plane on patrol duty which immediately came, challenging us. 'Confound the enemy. I'll make him regret his move,' so saying to myself I aimed and fired two or three times at the nose of the enemy. During the course of the firing, however, my fuel tank was hit. But there are many islands in the Ryukyu group and so flying low I continued on as long as my fuel lasted. As day broke I discerned a lonely island just ahead. The gasoline tank had been drained completely by now and so I made a forced landing on the beach of this little island.

"It was inhabited by only 14 or 15 natives living in caves but we could not tell where they were. Economizing on the food we carried with us we tried to make it stretch to keep body and soul together. The only things on which we could rely were one machine gun and a compass. The machine gun we hid between cliffs covering it up with leaves.

"We devised a simple fishing tackle and started fishing. Sometimes while we were stranded here we could see planes of the Special Attack Corps far off to the eastern horizon. We would wave our caps as we saw them disappear offering silent prayer for their success in their mission.

"Thus we continued life here on this island when on the 14th night, greatly to our surprise a comrade carrier-borne bomber made a forced landing. You can imagine our joy to see some other living comrades. We were four men now on this island. Food had run low but for a time with the new arrivals we could manage to get along somehow but we could not stay on here forever.

"We finally borrowed a dugout boat from the natives and loading the two guns and with the compass as our sole guide back to civilization, we set off on the 18th day after landing here. Rowing desperately and continuously for one whole day and night we at last reached a base garrisoned by army units. When we finally arrived at our own base it was full 21 days since we had been stranded on that lonely isle."

PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, May 16

STRIFE BETWEEN CHUNGKING AND YENAN REGIMES

YOMIURI-HOCHI—It has been in keeping with the fundamental character of the Anglo-American camp that numerous countries who mutually differ in national strength, the basis of their State foundation, history, political formation, size of territory, volume of natural resources, independence, and other points, inciting each other or being incited, or being dragged in or even halfway forced in, have been superficially linked together for the temporary convenience of prosecuting the war.

It is therefore but natural that, as soon as the war end had come vaguely within sight, differences have arisen between those countries for the sake of what is termed post-war schemes—or, in fact, for the sake of a scramble for the spoils. Neither the so-called security guaranteeing system for peace, nor the issue of trusteeship government are anything but machineries for rational enforcement of this seizing of spoils.

At present sharp antagonism between Britain and the Soviet Union is arising, centering around this issue, both at the San Francisco Conference and in the actual trend of European politics. Also, the British periodical Economist is pointing out the fundamental disagreement of views between America and the Soviet Union. And moreover, this antagonism has recently become particularly conspicuous regarding the questions of colonies, the spheres of German partition, and self-Government of the American Continent. And the remaining small nations are taking a hesitating attitude, sitting on the fence.

The Chungking regime is a good example of this. In the Polish issue as well as the trusteeship government question, this regime is maintaining an extremely ambiguous attitude, leaving it open whether it is more advantageous to stick to the British, or to the Soviet, side. However, the situation will eventually force Chungking, who nicely went into the trap while believing to have utilized America for a long time, to give up that ambiguous attitude.

The U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. antagonism in world politics is being revealed in semi-colonial China in the form of the Kuomintang-Communist strife, and with the accentuation of that antagonism, the relations between the Kuomintang and the Communists, too, have become conspicuously acute.

The Chungking regime has since May 5 been holding the Sixth Kuomintang Congress. Previous to this, the Yenan regime, grasping the initiative, had convened after a lapse of some ten years a national congress of representatives of the Yenan regime.

Much political significance attaches to the fact that Yenan had grasped the initiative. Since the attempt to readjust the Kuomintang-Communist relations ran aground, Chungking, in order to smoothen the relations, had included Yenan's Tang Pi-wu, and Chang Chun-li of the Democratic Political Organization, among the delegates to the San Francisco Conference; and Chungking also had intended to feign a compromise between the Kuomintang and the Communists and to feign democratization, by proposing the enforcement of constitutional government at the Sixth Kuomintang Congress.

But this plan was upset by the national congress of Yenan representatives, which smashed Chungking's intention of deciding on the Constitution of May 5. At that national congress, the establishment of a federated regime was powerfully demanded and it was stated by Mao Tse-tung that, if this demand were to be left unheeded, an assembly of people's representatives for the liberated area should be called to form the basis for a separate independent government.

It further deserves attention that at the same national congress, Mao Tse-tung also pointed out that after the war Chungking would attempt with American help, to suppress Yenan by armed force. We have frequently pointed out in this editorial column that the decision on the Kuomintang-Communist relations which hitherto had been glossed over by compromises would come up after the termination of the war. Now, the time for this has come near.

Right after the Manchurian Incident, Stimson, at the time Secretary of State, wrote his "Crisis of the Far East", in which he opposed Japan's claim on the ground that China was not a disorganized country, but was a State heading toward unification. How ironical that this China, grown up under American protection, is now to become the ground for armed opposition between the Kuomintang and the Communists!

SEIJI KAI NAMES CHAIRMEN

In order to speedily establish prefectural branches of the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai, President General Jiro Minami of the association appointed on Tuesday the branch formation preparatory chairmen for 20 prefectures, who are eventually expected to be made the chairmen of the respective branches.

Preparatory chairmen appointed are Kozo Yamamoto for Hokkaido, Nerimaru Uyematsu for Fukushima, Michio Yuasa for Tochigi, Chikuhei Nakajima for Gumma, Matajiro Koizumi for Kanagawa, Naojiro Amaya for Fukui, Kenichi Kodaira for Nagano, Jinkichi Watanabe for Gifu, Denshichi Ito for Miye, Kunikichi Murakami for Kyoto, Shingo Tsuda for Osaka, Teitaro Matsui for Nara, Noboru Senda for Wakayama, Gihei Hoshijima for Okayama, Takashi Takatori for Saga, Kenjiro Furusho for Kumamoto, Shigeki Soki for Miyazaki, Junjiro Nagai for Chiba, Tomomasa Kato for Niigata, and Tetsuta Kawakami for Ehime.

Matsushima in Manchouli

Domei

MANCHOULI, May 16.—Shikao Matsushima, Japanese Minister to Berlin, and his party of 16, who had taken refuge at a place 90 kilometers north of Berlin on April 27 arrived here yesterday afternoon and is expected to leave for Harbin today.

Obituary

Dr. Munetoshi Irizawa, professor at Tokyo Imperial University, passed away on May 13 at the age of 60 while under medical care at the Imperial University Hospital. Dr. Irizawa was an authority on education and published many books.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM CHANGED FOR FOODSTUFF

Reduction Made of Conditions Under Which Special Allotments Given

The new system for the distribution of principal foodstuffs in Tokyo Metropolis went into effect on May 15 under which distribution will be made with reference to households and places of employment instead to households only.

It provides a reduction as much as possible of conditions under which people are entitled to additional rations. The new system is rational, compared with that it has replaced, in that the amount of food distributed to workers will be increased according to the amount of work they perform at their places of employment.

There are several novelties about the new system. The most striking of them all is that the regularity of attendance of the worker will be taken into consideration by the authorities concerned in deciding what amount of food should be distributed to him.

In the new system is retained the arrangement under which rice has been made available to people in case of emergency.

The system of bread supplied to persons who preferred it to rice has been abolished.

The system of distributing foodstuffs with reference to households will be in force within the confines of the Metropolis. Those to which it will be applied are householders with ration books or with tickets to meals out of doors.

Amount Varies

The food distributed to persons under the household distribution system varies in amount according to ages and areas where they live. Infants, between one and two years of age, will be supplied with 120 grams whether they live in the 35 wards of the Metropolis and Tachikawa and Hachioji or in other areas of the Metropolis.

Children, from three to five years, will get 170 grams whether they live in the 35 wards or in any other areas of the Metropolis.

Children, from six to 10 years, will be supplied with 280 grams if they live in the 35 wards and Tachikawa and Hachioji and with 250 if they are in other Metropolitan areas.

Persons from 11 to 15 years will get 400 grams if they live in the 35 wards and Tachikawa and Hachioji and 360 if they live elsewhere in the Metropolis.

Persons, from 16 to 60 years, who are pursuing ordinary occupations, will be supplied with 330 grams if they live in the 35 wards, Tachikawa and Hachioji and with the same amount if they are in other parts of the Metropolis.

Persons, from 16 to 60 years, who are on jobs designated by the authorities, will receive 400 grams irrespective of where they live if they are within the boundaries of the Metropolis.

Women expecting to become mothers after five months or less will receive an additional supply of 50 grams.

Householders shall receive their chit-books from the city, ward, and village offices through the block or village associations to which they belong.

The word "agriculture" will be written on the chit-books issued to farmers.

A person who has moved to another place within the Metropolis must show both his removal certificate and ration book to the authorities concerned.

If persons who have moved happen to be on jobs designated by the authorities they must show their removal certificates accompanied by vocational certificate to the head of the block association to which they belong through the head of their neighborhood association.

Newly married householders will receive a supply lasting 10 days in advance if they show their household cards.

Persons who have moved to another place within the Metropolis will receive rice in advance if they show that there are less than 10 days yet to elapse before they are to receive their supplies the next time. The amount with which they will be supplied in advance will be such as to cover the number of days left before distribution day.

Foreigners and those naturalized in Japan can have the rice supplied to them exchanged for bread at the rate of 165 grams per half kin.

The marine police will handle matters connected with the distribution of foodstuffs to persons living on the water.

The system of distributing foodstuffs at places of employment will be applied only to factory workers in factories employing men falling in the Otsu and Hei categories.

Those Government and public offices, officially recognized associations, and companies for the control of unions, which are employing factory workers and other workers will be supplied with foodstuffs by the Metropolis en bloc.

Based on Data

The Council on Distribution at Places of Employment, on the basis of data furnished by the factories, will determine the amount of rice each factory worker shall receive in the light of his service, degree of importance, and manner of work. In this way these workers will be divided into three classes, the first, second and third. Workers in the first class must get from 100 to 800 marks out of a total of 100, of which 50 are represented by the service, 30 by the degree of importance, and 20 by the manner of work.

Workers in factories where men in the Hei category constitute more than 50 per cent of the total number of workers employed, will receive 50 marks in the matter of service.

Workers in workshops turning out naval arms, in factories designated by the fighting services, and in those which are designated as factories working on orders for munitions, will receive 30 marks in the degree of importance. Those in factories which are under the supervision of the Government will get 20 marks and those in other factories 20.

Workers in factories building iron and steel vessels will get 30 marks in the manner of work. Those in factories turning out aircraft, rolling stock, bullets, machine tools made of light metals, fertilizer, agricultural implements, and chemical resin will receive 10 marks.

Workers in the first class will get additionally 1.6 go of rice, those in the second class 1.2 and those in the third class .9.

Male Gold Dolphin Atop Nagoya Castle Is Destroyed in Raid

The male gold dolphin, seven feet and seven and a half inches high and six feet and three and half inches long, atop the tower of the famous Nagoya Castle, was destroyed in the fire caused by the incendiaries dropped by the B-29's which attacked Nagoya on May 14. Fortunately, the female dolphin on the southern side of the tower had already been removed from the tower and transferred to some safe place. The castle was built by Kato Kiyomasa, a warrior of the feudal age, in 1610. Sometime in the middle of the Meiji era the gold dolphins were displayed at the Vienna Exposition and in 1930 they were designated as national treasures. During the Tokugawa Shogunate and later in 1927, some of the gold scales were robbed.

Concert Calendar

Toho Light Music Concert, Thursday, May 17, matinee at 1 p.m. and soiree at 5 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall, featuring Tokyo Orchestra; master of ceremonies, Roppa Furukawa. Soloist: Miss Haruko Miyashita, Miss Toshiko Yamane, Miss Tamae Toyoshima, Miss Hideko Takamine and Miss Saiko Okuyama, sopranos, and Michio Shimura.

The subscription Concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Hisatada Otaka, Thursday and Friday, May 24 and 25, at 5 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Fumiko Fujita, soprano. Program: Hisatada Otaka's "Jimmu - no - Fu"; Rimsky - Korsakow's Scheherazade, Symphonic Suite; (Soprano solo with orchestra), Verdi's aria from Opera Aida; Joahn Strauss' Waltz, Voices of Spring; Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody.

Saturday Concert by Toho Ongaku-dan, Saturday, May 26, at 5 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall, featuring the Toho Orchestra, under the baton of Jin Uyeda, and Yoichi Hiraoka, xylophone. Program: (Orchestra), Rossini's Barbier von Sevilla Overture; Grieg's Peer Gynt Suite; (Xylophone solo with orchestra), Mozart's Xylophone Concerto in G major; Tschaikowsky's Swan Lake; Zenji Fukami's kowsky's Syan Lake; Zenji Fukami's "Hoyoku Banri"; Hauser's Cradle Song and Sarasate's Zigeunerweisen.

BRAVE RABAUL DEFENDERS EXEMPLIFY NIPPON SPIRIT

Show That Crisis Can Be Mastered by Patriotic Devotion, Creative Effort

Editor's Note: This is the eighth instalment of the article which appeared in yesterday's issue. It is a translation of a series of articles under the general caption of "A Capital Opportunity in the Fourth Year" which appeared recently in the Shuho, a weekly publication issued by the Board of Information. The periodical exhorts the nation to supreme efforts, restating the case for Japan in unanswerable terms.

Chapter VII

A Lesson From Rabaul

Nowhere could hardships and privations be more complete than at Rabaul on the island of New Britain, where the Japanese garrison troops, encircled by the enemy and cut off from the outside supply of arms, ammunition, and any sort of necessaries, with enemy aircraft overhead at all hours, and with all dwelling houses destroyed by enemy action, are still maintaining their positions, upholding the morale, power and military prestige of the Japanese.

Amid the complete desolation and under the worst conditions imaginable, the officers and men of the Japanese garrison rose up with stout hearts, to shift for themselves. From general strategical considerations, the Japanese Air Force stationed at Rabaul was withdrawn early last year. When this happened, the Japanese officers and men were smitten with a sense of loneliness, but the time was too serious to yield to sentiments, however natural. Pulling themselves together, the soldiers of the garrison started building defenses, underwent training, and provided themselves with various necessaries. The unit commanders, on their rounds of inspection, saw placards bearing the words "Make desperate efforts."

Seventy or eighty enemy aircraft appeared over Rabaul every day. The garrison troops dug shelters on the hillsides. The total length of the tunnels dug had reached three hundred kilometers last autumn. In those tunnels, barracks, hospitals, powder magazines, forage depots, clothing depots, and workshops were built. New weapons were improvised with materials on the spot. At the same time, intensive training was carried on. The staff officers physicians, accountants, everyone, took part in the training.

In order to secure self-sufficiency in food supply, each member of the garrison had two hundred tsubo allotted for cultivation. There was no idler and no shirker. Necessity, which is proverbially the mother of invention, has made the garrison soldiers the manufacturers of such necessaries as vegetable oil, sake, miso, paper, soap, medical and other supplies. The officers and men of the garrison are now confident that they can hold out for any number of years. The clearing of the jungle, the building of underground workshops, and the self-sufficiency in food supply, all these apparently impossible tasks, have been successfully accomplished. In the autumn of last year, when the unit commanders went on their rounds of inspection, they were delighted to find that the words on the placards had been changed from "Make desperate efforts" to "Strive with confidence," a result of effort which knows no defeat.

There is now no distinction between the fighting and home fronts due to the development of the war situation. The mainland of Japan may soon be turned into a theater of war. There is no doubt about the final issue, but thorough preparations must be made against any contingency, unless we are ready to accept the consequences of defeat. There can be no Japanese so depraved as to have defeatist sentiments. In the event of enemy invasion, however, railways and other means of communication will be disrupted and the transport of troops and food will be rendered difficult. But, again, in that event, the local members of the National Volunteer Corps will cooperate with the regular forces on the spot to repel the invaders. So long as there remains a single Japanese true to the fatherland, the war must, and will, go on. In such a cause as this, no guidance or direction from above should be necessary. It is already time for every member of the national community to be emulating the officers and men of Rabaul in devotion to the fatherland and in creative effort.

There is now no country where life is easy, and where men are free from anxiety. If a complaint is raised on such a score, that will betray a total incapacity to discuss public affairs. It may even betray a defeatist mentality. People may well be struck with the reserve or resilient power of the Soviet Union in her struggle with Germany, but they should not forget the price paid by that Power. The Soviet Union, stated a press dispatch, mobilized 26,000,000 persons up to last autumn, the existing strength of the Soviet forces at that time being 8,000,000 and 9,000,000. The rate of attrition was simply amazing. Of that strength, ten per cent were women soldiers serving on the front lines. In the Soviet Union, there is no family, it is stated, but has lost a son or a daughter.

Let the people at home remember their brethren at Rabaul, and grimly hold on, until victory comes, facing sacrifices heroically and performing good service in the cause of Japan and East Asia.

(To Be Continued)

Planning Board Set Up

Domei

HSINKING, May 15.—For the speedy enforcement of important wartime administrative policies and mobilization works, the Manchoukuo Government has established the Planning Board in the General Affairs Office, while abolishing the former Planning, Local and Statistical Sections in the same office and the new Planning Board was set up today. The Board is divided into the Political Affairs Section to undertake planning, coordination, adjustment and control of local administration while the Mobilization Section that drafts plans for important production will look after the distribution of principal materials and funds.

Reconstruction Body Set Up

The Government decided at the Cabinet Council held on Monday to establish the War Damage Reconstruction Bureau in the Planning Bureau in order to facilitate the reconstruction of damaged areas and also to give immediate relief to the air raid victims. The proposed new bureau is expected to be given full authority by all ministries concerned to guide all reconstruction works and give relief measures to those who lost their houses in the air raids.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Wanted to Exchange

OWNER of new, well-made imported corselet (large size) desires to exchange for any foodstuff. Apply Box 71, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent

COMPLETELY furnished 5 room semi-foreign style house with gas, air raid shelter, etc., near Tokyo Joshi Daigaku in Nishi-Ogikubo. Apply Box 65, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

BABY swing, Japanese made, to be used in chamber. Apply Box 443, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BABY'S BED, (rattan), in perfect shape, for immediate sale. Apply Box 42, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EASTMAN 8 m.m. cine projector, latest model, with films of various kinds, and an extra tub for sale. Apply Box 59, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH novels, literary and poetry, etc. for immediate sale. Apply Box 444, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

IN GORA: Radio-gramophone, slightly used, local made, new tubes. Cash or exchange. Apply Box 68, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADY'S new mink coat, medium size, box coat style. Latest design, bargain price. Apply Box 67, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LAWN tennis balls, used. Large quantities for sale. Apply Box 448, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

CARPETS, nice material, several pieces of different sizes wanted. Apply Namiki, care of Philippine Embassy, No. 18 Fujimicho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku.

LARGE man's shoes, 11 mon 7 bu (about size 9). Willing to pay in part with food instead of cash. Apply Box 70, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, portable typewriters, electric razors, Gillette safety razors, kitchen utensils. Rhythmsha, care of Saito, 418, Junisa, Yodobashi-ku. Telephone 37-1997.

QUALITY suits and overcoat for man (5 ft. 5 in.) wanted. High price paid. Box 69, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, must be in perfect condition. Apply with particulars. Box 66, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UMBRELLAS—adult size for man and woman. Apply Box 64, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 654 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryo-sho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director, Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-3880.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi from crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-0664.

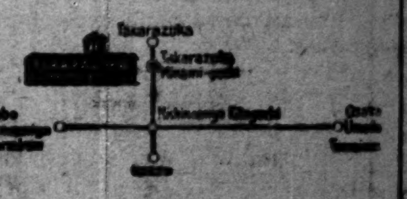
TAKARAZUKA HOTEL

Takarazuka, Hyogo-Ken

In front of Takarazuka Minamiguchi Station, Hankyu Line

ROOM RATES

Single	¥ 6.00 and up
Double	¥ 9.00 „ „
Single with bath	¥ 8.00 „ „
Double „ „	¥12.00 „ „



Apply to

HANKYU SANNOMIYA SERVICE STATION
Phone Fukiai 6241

HANKYU UMEDA SERVICE STATION
Phone Kita 3400

TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
Phone Takarazuka 31

Musical Instruments and Books, Etc.

H. KIDO CO.

Shimoyamate-dori 7-chome, KOBE
Telephone: Motomachi 2883

Jintan

WORLD-RENOWNED TONIC & AROMATIC PILLS

For promotion or maintenance of your health, it is indispensable. Aside from energy making hormone, it is a combination of practically all vitally essential medical elements conducive to good health.

Good for: Billiousness Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion and Diarrhoea.

VITAMIN B1

METABOLIN

"Strong"

TAKEDA YAKUHIN KOGYO K.K.

OSAKA, NIPPON

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 852, 858.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address. "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 84848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-7.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥6.00; six months, ¥35.00; one year, ¥68.00 Postage 60 sen to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions. For foreign countries, postage, ¥1.50 per month extra. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1945

Changed Conditions, but Unchanged Ideals

The statement of the Foreign Office spokesman yesterday to the effect that the various agreements between Japan and her former European allies "are deemed to have ceased to be effective" should come as no surprise. It was clearly foreshadowed by the statement of Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo on May 6, when he indicated the independent course of action which Japan would pursue in the case of certain eventualities in Europe. Foreign Minister Togo spoke hypothetically at that time, for these certain eventualities which formed the premise of his statement had then not yet been confirmed. Now, however, since these eventualities have indubitably taken place, it is only natural to translate the hypothesis to a specific fact, and that is precisely what the latest statement of the Foreign Office spokesman has done.

These eventualities, needless to state, have been caused by the unconditional surrender of Germany and other related developments which have recently taken place in Europe. The statement of the Foreign Office spokesman does not create any new situation; it merely takes cognizance of a situation which has automatically come to exist. That situation is, namely, that inasmuch as Germany as a free and independent agent has ceased to exist, the agreements which bound Japan to Germany and other related Powers can no longer be deemed to be in effect.

Among the agreements which have thus gone out of existence, the Foreign Office spokesman mentioned specifically the Tripartite Pact between Japan, Germany, and Italy concluded on September 27, 1940, and the Tripartite Accord between Japan, Germany, and Italy concluded on December 11, 1941. But it is significant that the spokesman also referred to "various other relevant agreements providing for special collaboration as between Japan and Germany and other European Powers." These "other relevant agreements" should not be forgotten, for they include highly important documents whose voidance has a definite bearing upon Japan's relations with other nations.

What the effect of the voidance of all these pacts and agreements will be upon Japan's foreign policy should require no elaborate explanation. It should be clear that the effect will be to leave Japan free to pursue more steadfastly than ever her immutable basic policy. It will enable Japan to hold unchangingly to her fixed course, unaffected by extraneous events which should not be allowed to exercise any influence upon her independent course of action. Specifically, this means that, whatever has happened in other parts of the world, Japan will continue to wage war unrelentingly and unrelaxedly against her sworn enemies, the United States and Britain; and that Japan will continue to maintain strict conformity with her obligation of neutrality toward the Soviet Union. Nothing which has happened to other countries will be permitted to deflect Japan in the slightest from these set lines of action.

Indeed, there can be no other course open to Japan. The United States and Britain, with their satellites, are threatening the very existence of Japan. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, in international relations as in every other field of life. Japan must fight for her self-preservation, for as it has been made clear by the Imperial Rescript declaring war and by innumerable subsequent statements from authoritative quarters, the present war is for Japan indeed a war for self-defense and self-existence.

At the same time, the ultimate aims of Japan go much further. While fighting for her own preservation, Japan is also fighting in the interests of all East Asia. Japan is striving to assist in the emancipation of all the oppressed peoples of East Asia and to help preserve their liberties for all time which can only be done by resisting and expelling the Anglo-American enemy who threatens to dominate and exploit them all. Inseparately bound to each other by ties of geographic propinquity, racial kinship, and common cultural traditions, the nations of East Asia cannot escape a common destiny. No one of them can be safe as long as any one of them is threatened by the common enemy. The welfare of one is essential to the welfare of all, and the welfare of the whole group is essential to the welfare of each of the members of the group. Japan, in fighting against the Anglo-American enemy, is therefore fighting for the sake of all East Asia as well as for her own sake.

While fighting against this inveterate Anglo-American enemy, however, Japan is most anxious to confine the tragedy of war to the narrowest possible limits. Hence she is anxious to maintain the friendliest and most cooperative relations with all nations who do not menace her, particularly with her close neighbors.

These aims of Japan are unchangeable, for they are based not on expediency but upon the inherent character of her national polity which impels her to strive for a world in which all peoples and all nations shall each attain its proper place. To this end, she is pledged to render every possible aid and cooperation to her Asiatic neighbors who are related to her by ties of blood and culture so that they may enjoy freedom and independence from foreign domination as she herself has been so fortunate as to enjoy. Moreover, she envisages the extension of this attitude of mutual aid and cooperation until the whole world shall come to enjoy harmony and peace. Such a condition can come about only on the basis of moral justice which demands full respect for the principle of equality and the complete absence of discrimination. Only when such a condition has come to prevail will the world be able to enjoy lasting peace and mankind advance steadily to new heights of civilized existence.

The latest statement of the Foreign Office spokesman, like all the expressions of policy which the Japanese Government has ever made, simply makes clear how consistent Japan ever remains in her determination to let nothing deter her from the untrammelled pursuit of her ideal.

Successful Speech

"We've now come to the last speaker on our program," said the weary toastmaster.

The man arose slowly as those about the banquet table made a weak but polite attempt at applauding.

"I'm bored from listening so much," he began, "and I'm too tired to give my speech. Any man who would like to know what I would have said if I had been first on the list can read the speech; it's here, all typewritten. Thanks."

He sat down amid deafening applause.

Confidential

The junior partner, who was in love with her, was talking to his pretty secretary when he saw the boss come in.

"Let's see," he said, trying to change the subject quickly, "where was I?"

The girl had not seen the boss.

"You were talking of our future, darling," she said, "our home, the beauty of a room by firelight, and how you'd like to push old big fish in the teeth."

Brief

Florist "Would you care to say it with flowers, air?" Perhaps a dozen roses?"

Highlander (in love); "Aye, mon, but I'm a man of few words . . . . two will do!"

Can't Slice a Pill, Though

Arthur: "Is golf really good for the health?"

Albert: "It's just like medicine, only instead of swallowing the pill you knock it around."

A Year Ago Today

May 17, 1944

President Jose P. Laurel of the Republic of the Philippines announced the five great policies of the Philippines.

• • •

The Chungking mission to the United States, headed by Shang C. Chen, arrived in Washington.

AMERICA'S ECONOMIC FUTURE

Prospects of Postwar Depression, Financial Panic Worry Gov't

By MAGOHACHIRO KIMURA
(From the Shin Keizai)

America apparently wants to tackle the bull by the horns in coping with her own postwar economic situation. According to the views advanced by Shigeto Toru, appearing in the February 11th issue of the Shin Keizai (New Economist), America's total production since the war has increased to the amount of $190,000,000,000. This figure, according to the American Department of Commerce, is expected to be reduced down to $165,000,000,000 after the war. Out of this sum will be met the civilian demand for $100,000,000,000 in addition to $17,000,000,000 for equipments and the maintenance of such. Besides, between $22,500,000,000 and $25,000,000,000 will be used by the government for public works. However, as Mr. Toru opines, even if these sums were sufficient to fill America's domestic demands, she still has to export from $10,000,000,000 to $15,000,000,000 worth of goods. For this she expects to utilize China and other East Asiatic countries as the main outlet.

However, it is quite certain that after the war all the nations will be so economically weakened that it will be doubtful whether they will have enough purchasing power even if there were a demand for such goods. Consequently America deems it necessary to ensure the purchasing funds of these needy nations. Manifesting this idea is the agitation going on among the American Government and legislative circles to abolish the Johnson Act. As everyone knows, this law was enacted to refuse credit to those nations that had failed to pay their war debts incurred during the last World War. Such efforts to facilitate the extension of further credit to debtor nations shows how anxious America is to carry out her postwar export program.

Though America is so anxious to push her export program amounting from $10,000,000,000 to $15,000,000,000, a year she knows the difficulties of realizing such a plan through her bitter experience following the last war. Yet, in spite of this, she is set on enforcing her export program. The reason for this can be said to be for the maintenance of her standard of living. Thus it can be concluded that the maintenance of the American standard of living can only be attained at the sacrifice of world peace and security.

Tries Same Thing Before

America after the former conflict, similarly tried to push her huge export program to all parts of the world. She disregarded the economic principle of exchange between commodity and money and caused the collapse of those nations who had revived the gold standard. From this America herself tasted an unprecedented depression. Then along 1929 the greatest panic set in, which virtually shook the world's economic structure.

From that time on various occurrences resulted from the so-called peacetime economic war, such as the Manchurian Incident, Ethiopian War, Spanish Revolution, and the rise of Nazism. All these events were conducive and preparatory to the Second World War.

That America is greatly responsible for this war is now of common knowledge as she, though pretending to be a peace-loving nation really stood for economic imperialism. Such was foreseen by Senator Hiram Johnson when he proposed the abovementioned Johnson Act. Now America wants to abandon this safeguard in order to push her ambitious design. However, when America extends credit or makes out loans, such giving is by no means gratis. Herein lies the trouble; the question of how she will be repaid leads us to conjecture all sorts of misgivings as an aftermath of this current war—whether it will be a Third World War or another world economic depression. For this reason, if America should win this war it would mean a long, protracted agony to the whole of mankind.

Next let us go into the gloomy economic prospects after this war. Such a view is held not only by the writer himself but also by many authorities on world economics. We want to discuss these partinent views in as concise a manner as possible.

(1) Professor Myrdal, a noted Swedish economist, is apprehensive of a big depression hitting America following this war. He is, however, one of those neutrals who believe in an American victory. The subjects he discussed were: (a) the question of postwar demobilization, (b) industrial and labor re-location, (c) cancellation of war contracts, (d) disposition of government-controlled munitions factories, and (e) shrinking of purchasing power caused by lowered wages and war profits. After analyzing each of these he predicted a chaotic turmoil in American financial circles. Apparently Myrdal's discussion worried the American Government and the late President Roosevelt ordered an inquiry into it.

(2) "The Transition from War to Peace Economy," advocated by the League of Nations is another object of much study. Though the formulas furnished by the League are usually long and tedious, what they mean to say is clear. In short, they say that for a proper solution of the postwar problems there is no other way but a close, concerted cooperation among the nations. So it appears that the Anglo-Americans want to recognize the existence of the League again.

(3) The view entertained by the Soviet Union regarding the American extension of loans and materials for postwar reconstruction is that should she use them it would mean the alleviation of America's economic difficulties. Herein seems to lie the economic reason why she is so strong in her "push" against America. The way she is acting is apparently within good reasons.

(4) The general outlook in America herself shows an exceedingly gloomy prospect, as aired by many leading critics. They say that a large section of American labor has already started a stampede to go back to peacetime industries so as to avoid postwar unemployment, and that the Government authorities were finding difficulty in preventing it. The same is true of financial circles; they want to invest their capital in peacetime industries as soon as possible.

Beginning of Gloom

Now let us see how this gloom about America's economic future came about. America's productivity reached its peak in the latter part of 1943, being, since then, either stationary or on the decline. Bottlenecks were found in nearly all war industries, and troubles became so deep-rooted and widespread, as pointed out by Mr. Toru, that fearing a big reaction to set in, the Government dared not take any resolute step to switch its war industries to peacetime basis. In fact, it is almost impossible to reconvert such industries immediately once the Government takes over control. In taking them over the Government was forced to put up its own factories and invest therein its own fixed capital, only leaving the operation end of it with civilian concerns.

According to the report of the War Production Board, Government capital invested in new factories established between July, 1940, to June 1943 amounted to $19,332,000,000, with the exception of $4,750,000,000 or 24 per cent of the total which represented the civilian interests. Of the war industries coming under this, such essential ones as munitions, shipbuilding and aircraft were not represented by the civilian interests but for 5 to 7 per cent. Even in iron, steel, and nonferrous metal factories, the ratio of civilian capital is claimed to be but from 23 to 30 per cent.

From this it can be readily seen how difficult is the question of reconversion, which virtually constitutes a big cancer to American financial circles. For this very reason Donald Nelson, former Chief of the War Production Board was forced to resign as he strongly advocated reconversion. What was already reconverted to peacetime footing while Nelson was in charge has since been stopped from reopening owing to an unfavorable development in the war. Coupled with this, the Government was compelled to request the total drafting of men, which is yet to be substantiated through legislative act. President Truman now has to push these reluctant industrialists and laborers who are in fear of the postwar panic too.

Further War Efforts

Such being the case, a deep fear is entertained by America in regard to her postwar future. In this connection, as has been said, the Soviet Union has already foreseen such a situation and has thus intimated that she might use the reconstruction aids from America as a favor. In the meantime, scholars the world over by connecting the prospective American depression with the postwar world panic, are worrying themselves about the future.

At this juncture it behooves us to re-examine the positions held on this question by various nations of East Asia. While Chungking is all up in the air like America as if the war had been already won, and pondering on the Atlantic Charter and the disposition of Japan we want to know if she has seriously considered her own real strength and position. Her real strength is already known to America and was exposed at the time of Stilwell's recall. For otherwise, America would not dare to broach such a humiliating subject as bringing the Chungking army under the control of an American Command. Such control is not limited to the Chungking army; it is an economic control of China that America is after. This was indicated at the beginning of this article as America wants to make China the dumping ground for her surplus and she is anxious to attain her objective even if it means the doing away with the Johnson Act. She is anxious to control China economically. Yet, against this palpable inroad Chiang Kai-shek seems to be powerless.

Lastly, in view of the American ambitions let us reiterate the ground on which Japan stands. It rests on her immutable foreign policy which was enunciated at the 85th session of the Diet and also at the last session by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu under five fundamental principles. They are: (a) political equality among nations and their economic reciprocity, (b) fostering of racial nationalism, (c) mutual respect for independence and non-interference in others' domestic affairs, (d) international economic cooperation, freedom of commerce and mutual development of natural resources, and (e) promotion of mutual cultures and understanding of international sentiments.

Against this America's objective in this war is chiefly the maintenance of her standard of living. In view of this it is certain that American imperialism will invade the whole world, as in fact it has already done in East Asia. There is a vast difference between America's aim and Japan's policy which rests on the above five principles. In essence, universal peace based only on such principles is capable of saving China and India, and for that matter even America herself.

WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS FOR EUROPE

World Faces Peril Rather Than Security

By TETSURO FURUGAKI
(The Asahi Shimbun)

Gone untimely was the ubiquitous figure of President Roosevelt, yet it was his immoderate ambition that made him the world's foremost incendiarist, the like of whom has never been witnessed in man's history. He was roused at the time of his death into virulent activity designed for the control of the world. To him, therefore, the San Francisco Conference was nothing but an offspring born of his wily contrivance, a preliminary step to America's ultimate domination of the world. It was a gesture to drive the two billion inhabitants of the world into further misery, into virtual American slavery.

In this connection, the Yalta Conference which was held in Russian Crimea in the first part of February can be looked upon as a part of Roosevelt's game, or rather his main objectve, hence, all other considerations are of secondary importance. It was the price he paid to obtain the San Francisco Conference, a due compensation he might have thought, which he was crafty enough not to disclose at the time. To the Soviet Union, however, it was only natural that this meeting did not look so interesting. But as far as the world went, it was made to believe at that time in the success the Anglo-Americans had won in getting a thorough understanding with the Soviet Union, if not a complete concession and submission from it. The while, as a back scene of this Crimea play, it can be imagined that Roosevelt in looking back at his coadjutor Churchill must have chuckled to themselves, congratulating each other on their success. For the truth of the matter is that for the Anglo-Americans it took some three years to make the Kremlin see things in that way. Starting from the Moscow Conference of last fall, and the Crimea confab, they strove to win over the Soviet Union. And only after that, were they able to make her a party to the establishment of an international structure of their own design. In this sense, therefore, it is not without meaning that the Soviet Union came to notify Japan of her intention of discontinuing the Neutrality Pact.

Would Restrain Soviets

America, particularly banks on the San Francisco meeting because she desires to restrain Soviet influence. Even, though the European war ends America still has a heavy job on hand in the Pacific area and therefore she does not want to see the Soviet Union alone exercising a free hand in European affairs; she would possibly want her also entangled in the Pacific engagement.

In other words, by hoisting the question of an international security structure which has no direct bearing on the Pacific war, she wants to render the Soviet Union responsible for the disposition of the global war including the War of Greater East Asia.

There is no question but that America is most concerned with the disposition of postwar affairs. America which started the world conflagration would not care so much how the world is devastated as long as she gets the lion's share in the fruit of the war. She desires to continue the same policy she has been pursuing hitherto—those same measures which have been affecting the whole world in a derogatory manner. She wants to strengthen herself further strategically, economically and diplomatically. Should she fail in this, she would be confronted with difficulty in finding a proper way to solve her domestic problems which she desires to tackle under the existing capitalistic system. In short, she would have a hard time to readjust her industrial structure which has been badly put out of joint through her wartime expansion.

Significant, however, is the admission made by Prime Minister Churchill in his report on the Crimea Conference which he rendered in the House of Commons on February 27. He predicted among other things that "as a result of the San Francisco Conference a powerful organization will come into being, which can be substituted for the League of Nations, and in which America will play a very important role." Endorsing thus the overwhelming control of the world by America in the postwar period, Churchill admitted the part of a faithful watchdog which Britain is going to act. Then what is meant by Churchill's "powerful organization?"

History of Structure

Before going into that feature, let us dwell briefly on the history of the birth of the international peace and security structure. The log was started rolling some four years ago in America when the proposition was looked at domestically and internationally. It was shortly after the outbreak of the current global war that the talks began. What concerned America most was how best to reconstruct the postwar world and in such a way as to be most beneficial to her. Starting from this premise, the controlling idea was to decide on the adoption of a framwork for the contemplated international structure. It aimed at the same time at whipping America's public opinion into shape so as not to repeat President Wilson's failure which had resulted in the defunct League of Nations. Such was the way in which the matter was viewed from the domestic standpoint. On the other hand, when considered internationally, it was necessary to take a preliminary step preceding the actual conclusion of the war, which lay in the main on the proposition of guiding and adjusting the popular sentiment among the Anglo-American camp so that there would be a minimum of friction and differences between themselves.

In this connection, what is worthy of note is the fact that the Carnegie Peace Institute of New York made public a statement in April, 1941, purported to be "a preparatory report rendered by its peace investigation committee," which may be considered as the forerunner of these talks. According to the report, there were over 70 persons of known authority on international questions who had looked into the subject of the postwar world reconstruction, and reported their findings.

It developed subsequently that the set of fundamental principles adopted by the Institute as a result of the Committee's investigation was what made up almost in toto the basis of the world security structure which was proposed at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. This we must call most noteworthy. The basic ideas which were propounded by this report are designed to the end that for the sake of maintaining world peace the member nations are to be controlled in such a way as to have a portion of their sovereign rights restricted, and by doing that it is to set up a sort of world federation of nations which will be stronger and broader in scope and operation than any known organization of the kind in the past.

Started at Moscow

However, any actual effort which America exerted to this end was started at the Foreign Ministers' Conference held at Moscow in October, 1943, in which the Chungking delegates also participated. The result of this meeting was the announcement of what we call the Moscow Four Power Declaration. According to the fourth article of this joint declaration, "it is to establish at the earliest date a general international peace and security organization, based upon the principle of equal sovereign rights to be enjoyed by all the peace-loving nations, which may be joined by all large and small nations of the world." This was apparently the effort to lay the foundations for the future structure of the kind, such as was proposed at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. So after all, the Dumbarton Oaks structure was what was thrashed out at the Crimea Conference, and that which was discussed at this latter meeting was subsequently to be on at the San Francisco Conference.

Now let us study the phrase "powerful organization," mentioned by Churchill. It is true that the new structure has often been compared to the League of Nations, but such a comparison will hardly fit in the picture; it is patent that it is to be controlled by the "Big Three." Not only is this eloquently attested to by the particulars of the foregoing statement but a perusal of the proposal itself will clearly reveal it. Hence this is more like the idea conceived of the Holy Alliance and the European blocs, which, most arbitrary in nature, came into being at the Vienna Conference following the fall of Napoleon.

For the sake of further comparison let us delve into Wilson's League of Nations. However ineffectual was his creation it nevertheless stood on his idealism, his hope and desire to realize international conciliation and repulsion of the powerful, and withal his advocacy of disarmament as a common obligation. That which was envisaged in the Rooseveltian proposal was based upon "power politics," and even the use of arms which belong to other member nations, a pure act of coercion through the display of the armed forces of the "Big Three," thus to control the world in the way they want. For this reason, if it is their desire, they can either continue their status quo or break it to suit their convenience. This is their idea of the new peace and security structure.

However, the new structure is not so framed as to be smoothly run by the "Big Three" whose ideologies and political conceptions, are diametrically opposed to each other. Now it is very clear that with the restoration of peace their respective aims will be far apart, so as to permit little chance to find common ground. This is evidenced in the clear omission of guiding principles to cover this crucial point, which otherwise would have been incorporated in the new proposal. Who can guarantee then that the international politics controlled by these two opposing dynamic forces will not lead to a third global conflict? Hence we can aptly say that the new peace and security structure is but another name for a new war structure, and the security council thereunder cannot but guarantee world peril!

In conclusion, though it is mentioned at the outset of the new proposal, that it seeks a world "based upon the principle of equal sovereign rights to be enjoyed by all the peace-loving nations," a very euphonious expression indeed, yet in reality it is nothing but complete, arbitrary, dictatorial control by the "Big Three," particularly by America.

TWO IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC PROBLEMS

Soviet Policy on Disposal of Germany

By DR. MINORU MAIDA

II

There are some opinions in the enemy camp which advocate a compromise among the three major anti-Axis nations regarding the oil problem in Iran in order that these United Nations may continue their war cooperation. The Times, London, and the New York Herald Tribune have furnished such examples. However, such a compromise would not be easy in view of the fact that the Soviet Union did not participate in the Anglo-American Oil Conference, of last year. Thus, complex are the fate of Iran, the problems over her oil and the relations among these nations.

On the other hand, the Iranian Parliament, continues to maintain an unshakable stand, displaying the undaunted spirit of the Iranians. Its firm attitude offers a precious lesson of stupendous significance regarding American Imperialism.

We shall now turn to the other grave international problem, namely, the Soviet policy in the disposal of Germany. This has become an issue of growing importance with progress of the invasion of Germany by the anti-Axis forces, especially by the Soviet thrusts.

In October, last year, the American magazine, Time, stated that there was no doubt that the Soviet Union desired the establishment of a strong and friendly Germany after the war, and expressed its fear of the Saitrik Committee, saying that the Soviet Union was trying to realize its policy toward Germany through this committee. Time pointed out that the German general who escaped to the Soviet Union had been given excellent treatment.

The same month, the American Mercury carried an article by David Dalin who stated to the following effect:

"The German Committee of National Liberation at Moscow includes many military officers of the German upper class who have been members of the Nazi Party. Stalin has been hinting that, while the Red Army should effeminate Germany militarily, the Soviet propaganda organs must preserve some elements in the German forces."

Shows Different Policy

In dealing with the problem of war guilt, the Soviet Union is showing a different policy from that of the Anglo-Americans. Whereas the Anglo-Americans want to punish "the individual elements responsible for starting the war," the Soviet Union seems to be stressing on the responsibility of not so much individuals as the classes of German manufacturers and capitalists including landlords, the wealthy citizens who have been exploiting the German peasants as well as German businessmen, its aim being to destroy the German systems and institutions. Thus, Moscow is not hesitating to include in the membership of the German National Committee some Nazis and German military leaders.

Now, the Anglo-American nations, will decidedly not accept this policy of the Soviet Union. They are convinced that the leaders of the Nazi Party and the German military classes should be punished as the individual criminals for starting the war. But both American Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, and Prime Minister Winston Churchill are utterly opposed to the overthrow of capitalism because not only are they traditionally opposed to Communism but they themselves constitute the bulwark of the Anglo-American capitalism. In other words, they are irrevocably opposed to the infiltration of Soviet power into Europe.

We may, therefore, anticipate that, with the progress of the disposal of Germany, the inherent differences between the Anglo-American nations and the Soviet Union will become more pronounced and their irreconcilable mutual stand give rise to untoward consequences.

On the other hand, it must be noted that Stalin himself has made a very cruel plan of the disposing of Germany. Examples of his harsh plan may be seen in his attempt to seize the major portion of Eastern Prussia and give a part of it to Poland and to import 10 million German workers to make them engage in rehabilitation work within the Soviet Union (not to mention his plan of sending the German forces to Siberia after the latter's surrender). The extreme caution the Soviet Union takes against Germany is seen in her alliance with France. Stalin has stigmatized the Anglo-American plans of the disposing of Germany as being "too lenient and lax."

At the same time, the Soviet Union does not forget to win the hearts of the Germans in a delicate manner and to make them pro-Soviet in attitude in the future. One of the objects of taking a large number of German workers over to Russia is to re-educate them in preparation for future friendship between the two countries, by training them according to Soviet ideals, so that the Germans may become a friendly nation toward the Soviet Union.

It will be noted, then, that the Anglo-American-Soviet plans for Germany's disposal, on which the three major United Nations are reported to have been agreed, are not after all a simple matter. It is certain that the problem will be faced by baffling difficulties.

We believe that the artificial collaboration now existing between communistic Russia and capitalistic America and Britain will not have an easy path to travel.

(End)

ARISTOCRAT OF PETS

The Cat, in Ancient Times, Was Given Court Rank

By MOCK JOYA

The cat has been the aristocrat of all household pets in Japan. Court ladies of the Heian period were the first to keep cats as pets, and as no one without Court rank of the Fifth Grade or higher was permitted to enter the Imperial Palace, the cat was given the required Fifth Grade of Court Rank. Such an honor was never enjoyed by any other pet or even by most humans. Thus officially the cat became an aristocrat in every sense.

Traditionally it is said that the cat was first introduced to Japan from Chosen, though scientists may differ with this opinion. Ships that brought envoys from Chosen had cats on board for protecting Buddhist sutras and other valuables, which were brought as presents to the Imperial Court, from destruction and damage by rats. Cats were unknown to the people of Japan until that time, and as they were quite a novelty, they attracted much attention. Another story has it that several fine cats were presented to the Imperial Court by Chosenese envoys.

At any rate the ladies of the Imperial Court in the Heian period were the first to make Chosen cats their pets. Thus not only did the Neko soon become the aristocrat of household pets but also became quite popular among the people. As it first came from Chosen, the Neko was also called Koma-san, as Koma was the name by which Chosen was generally known to the people. The cat was also called Kara-Neko. Kara meaning "foreign."

Had Honorific Title

The Neko being the noble enjoying the Fifth Court rank, the people always added the honorific title of Sama or Dono to its name. In the Tales of Genji and the Tales of Heiko, Neko is always called "Neko-dono," while in the Makurano-soshi, it is called "On-Neko" or Honorable Neko. "O-koma-sama" is also the name very commonly used by the Court ladies in ancient days.

As the noble pet, Neko has always been accorded the most careful and respectful attention. They are given thick silk "futon" to sleep on, and are fed on selected food. Many common persons buy fresh fish particularly for their Neko, even though they themselves cannot afford to eat fish every day. In short, Neko is given as much attention and respect as is accorded to honored guests. While dogs are fed on the left-overs Neko is given specially prepared food, though they are in the same households. In every sense, Neko is the aristocrat.

It may be because Neko was so popular among the aristocratic circles of the country that the term "Neko" has been used in forming various popular expressions. For instance, the most common of such colloquial expressions include "Neko-jita" which means "unable to eat hot food"; "Nekoze," "round-shouldered"; "Nekome," "ever changing"; "Neko-omote," "small flat face," "Nekonadekoye," "insinuating voice"; "Nekokaburi," "feigned innocence or hyprocrisy," "Neko-no-shitaye," "small space"; "Neko-baba," "embezzlement," and others.